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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Henry Edison Williams

Washington Wins and Loses

Ethiopia Safe as Pancho Villa

Whither German Aristocracy?

"Snow Byrds" Need Some Ice

Hoover Could Answer Aplenty

WASHINGTON. Chief Justice Hughes steps out of the austere shadow of the Supreme Court to reveal that private "gold clause" obligations need not be paid off in gold or the equivalent amount of devalued currency. The Supreme Court says that the Government has the right to cancel "gold clauses" in private bonds, but that Government gold obligations cannot be paid off on a "dollar-for-dollar" basis. Although the Government loses in theory, it cannot be sued in fact; and in the case of private bonds, it is the outright victor. The repercussions in Wall Street are seen in an upward surge in the securities market. The effect of the decision in Washington is that in theory $169 should be paid for every government $100 gold dollar bond. The effect on Main Street is that the silver in the change pocket jingles just as merrily.

¶ Rome. The threatened march on Ethiopia slows down to a mere stroll. There is something reminiscent of Pershing's pursuit of Pancho Villa in Italy's apathetic advance on the African stronghold. Ethiopia offers the same jumbled terrain, the same guerrilla-like warfare, the same abundance of hiding places and natural ambuscades as northern Mexico. Pershing returned without Villa, but it was a nice workout for the army. Rome is sending three battalions of Blackshirt volunteers out to Italian Somaliland to reinforce frontier posts along the Ethiopian border. Some mention is made of later adding two divisions more, about 30,000 men, but even this number would be inadequate for waging war against Ethiopia. Italian Government says the troops are sent merely as a precaution. The exact objectives of Italian policy are still to be defined.

¶ Munich. Adolph Hitler ponders over sentences passed by the People's Court on four women and a man, all of the aristocracy—the charge: espionage—and makes his decision. Military secrets, obtained through high social and regular army connections, divulged to Poland, are mentioned reluctantly by officials. Berlin seethes with rumors as Baroness Renate von Natzmer and Frau Benita von Falkenhayn, known in Berlin as Baroness von Berg, are executed. Baron Sosnowski, charged with being the Polish intermediary, Fräulein von Jena, daughter of a former general, and Fräulein Laudersch, are sentenced to life imprisonment. Berliners wonder if Baron Sosnowski is to be returned to Poland in exchange for a German spy? The Reichsführer refuses to exercise his prerogative of mercy; but still he ponders the evidence. Is there hidden between the lines of the documents a formidable question Herr Hitler cannot answer—the question: Whither the German aristocracy?

¶ Dunedin, N. Z. Returning from the antarctic Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "snow byrds" discarded their mufflers and drew forth their bandanas, exchanging the expression: "Gee, it's cold!" to "Whew, it's hot!" New Zealand gave the returning explorers from Little America the best of welcomes with a torrid summer. It also pelted them with loud cheers and luscious fruit which the bearded travelers devoured with equal avidity. The penguins are doing nicely, thank you, in their specially constructed ice chest. The admiral's second in command adds romance to the adventure by getting married. The admiral himself is chiefly grateful for having brought another party safely home from the underside. The chief contribution to natural science, he says, is the definite establishment of the fact that there is a connection between Marie Byrd Land and the main antarctic continent. Three, four years may pass before results of natural scientific investigations are made known. One fact, however, is fully established by the expedition: the world still produces men who dare.

¶ Emporia, Kan. There's something about Herbert Hoover that makes one like to see him have a good time; so it's pleasant to consider the goin's on at William Allen White's home when Herbert came to town and the two cronies got together last night. "Bill" and "Sallie" sent out word: "Party for Hoover. Bring the tux." Republican bigwigs forgathered forthwith. Herbert and his son, Allan, came on schedule. "Sallie" had fixed up Kentucky spoon bread, Kentucky ham, and strawberry shortcake—nothing fancy, you understand: "Just plain staple groceries without 'drugs, paints, or oils.'" Another time when Herbert Hoover was entertained by his friend, William Allen White, he was being mentioned for the Presidency. He answered questions for three hours. The First Citizen of Palo Alto did not respond at such length last night, but it was not because he did not know the answers.

[During Rufus Steele's vacation, this column is being conducted by another Monitor staff writer.]

Marseillaise Again Played in Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

FOR the first time in 20 years the "Marseillaise," French national anthem, was heard over the German radio.

To the great surprise of its listeners, the Berlin station radiocast it as an introduction to a lecture on "Napoleon the Great" by a German writer. The French Emperor was represented as the cultural founder of the nineteenth century and the creator of the modern state.

This is taken not simply as an act of political friendship, but a further indication of the direction of the foreign policy of the Third Reich.

Business Blamed For Own Decline In New England

Prominent Interests Find Excessive Conservatism Halting Recovery

New England industry has just been shouldered with much of the blame for its own business reverses.

Bluntly a prominent New England business group has admitted that after due allowances are made for the business slump, for advanced social and labor legislation which have penalized New England, this section still stands condemned for handicapping itself through old-fashioned methods, antiquated plants and machinery and nepotism.

These conclusions were incorporated in a survey of industrial and labor conditions throughout New England, made by a business group which prefers to remain unnamed in this connection.

Wholesale Migrations

The opinions have particular pertinence at this time, when conferences are being held in New England capitals and in Washington in an effort to save this section from wholesale migrations of industry.

In substance, New England has been told it is not so much the victim of unfair competitive conditions from outside as it is of backwardness and rigidities from within.

It was admitted that inability to borrow money to improve mills and plants, labor union problems, and certain code differences are at the bottom of many of today's difficulties. But it was also pointed out that New England's traditional attitude was very much at fault.

Failure to Modernize

Specifically, many of the major hindrances to industry in New England have been in its failure to modernize. A staggering burden of old buildings, some more than 50 years old, containing machinery installed in the '90s, cost some plants thousands of dollars in employee discontent, repair, and heavy taxes.

One prospective mill buyer who visited many plants in this section before making his purchase said he found buildings unsuitable for present-day manufacturing methods In one plant he wiped the grime from an old machine to find the date 1896.

Another criticism offered was that modern marketing methods are not being used.

There should be closer employer-employee relationships, declared the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in a nine-page report published last week. It proposed an "employer-employee code of principles" which was sent out to the 1200 members of its organization for approval.

Diversified Section

On the other hand the northeast corner of the United States is not as hampered industrially as is often pictured. After nearly 300 years as a commercial center, New England today is one of the most industrially diversified sections of the country. Industry, agriculture, shipping and recreation are its major boasts.

The social legislation passed in New England is admittedly ahead of the other industrial sections of the country. Many of today's problems result from waiting for the other states to catch up.

Despite the troubles in the shoe and textile industries the net gain in the number of industries and employment has not been at great variance with the rest of the nation. New England has the recuperative power today. All it needs, say leaders, is more confidence.

A. F. of L. Aims At Control Of Motor Plants

Strike Threat Voiced by Green — Roosevelt's Board Denounced

Drive Follows Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The American Federation of Labor, convinced finally that it will receive no favors from the Roosevelt Administration in the automobile industry, embarked on a strenuous membership drive today with warnings of a future strike when and if it gains sufficient strength.

William Green, president of the federation, left Washington secretly last night after the executive council of the organization had decided to resort to energetic means of retrieving its sadly weakened position in the key recovery industry. His first stop on a tour of the automobile manufacturing cities was Cleveland.

There he voiced the strike threat as the federation's answer to President Roosevelt's insistent defense of the Wolman Automobile Labor Board, a new-deal agency which has become anathema to the A. F. of L. From Cleveland he will swing around the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana cities preparing the groundwork for the organization drive.

Report on Voting

Mr. Green's move followed swiftly on the heels of the Wolman board's first formal report of its mediation efforts in the industry—a report which struck a shattering blow at the federation's protestations and prestige by indicating that it does not represent more than 15 per cent of the automobile workers.

So far, according to the report, 90 per cent of the workers have voted despite the federation's orders to its followers to boycott the elections. Of this 90 per cent less than 5 per cent have voted for the federation. Thus if all of the 10 per cent not voting are assumed to be in favor of Mr. Green's organization it cannot claim more than a total of 15 per cent.

Many Complaints Settled

Other features of the report included the following observations and facts:

That discrimination against union workers for membership of union activity has ceased to be a problem of any magnitude in the industry.

That of the 2035 complaints from labor sources received by the board all but 225 have been disposed of, and that in 1061 cases discharged men were taken back without even the formality of a hearing before the board.

That of the 11 strikes which occurred during the past 10 months, a majority were over issues which could and should have been settled through available mediation machinery.

Collective Bargaining

That under the guidance of the board, labor and employers in the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Government Wins Victory in Gold Cases In Supreme Court Except on Liberty Bonds; Dissent Opinion Says 'Constitution Is Gone'

McReynolds Heading Dissent Says Nero Is Outone

Point to Effect On All Contracts

Van Devanter, Butler and Sutherland Join in Minority Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—"The Constitution is gone," said Justice McReynolds, who with three of his colleagues dissented from the majority opinion in the gold clause decision today.

His emphatic view in one of the dissents was that it could not be disclosed at this time what would be the effect "of what has been done here this day."

He pointed out the solemn promise the Government had made in the sale of its bonds that purchasers would receive payment in gold.

His opinion was in reference to the federal bonds case. There was no way at the time of telling how many justices joined him whether there was a division on all the cases. His words were listened to with rapt attention by the crowded courtroom.

Bilking Its Creditors

Congress, in the view of the dissenters, had enacted the disputed law to raise the price of agricultural commodities. The minority asserted the Government was insisting that all creditors must accept 60 cents on the dollar.

"God knows I do not want to talk about such matters, but it is my duty," declared Justice McReynolds.

He criticized the majority by saying it "in one breath" says Congress has no power to repudiate the gold bond obligations, but at the same time reaches the conclusion because the Government bondholder cannot accept gold, he must accept a 60 per cent legal tender dollar for each gold dollar the Government promised to pay.

Congress is without power, according to the decision, to repudiate its gold obligations in its own bonds, he contended, but cannot be compelled to pay in devalued dollars the value of the gold called.

Nero in His Worst Form

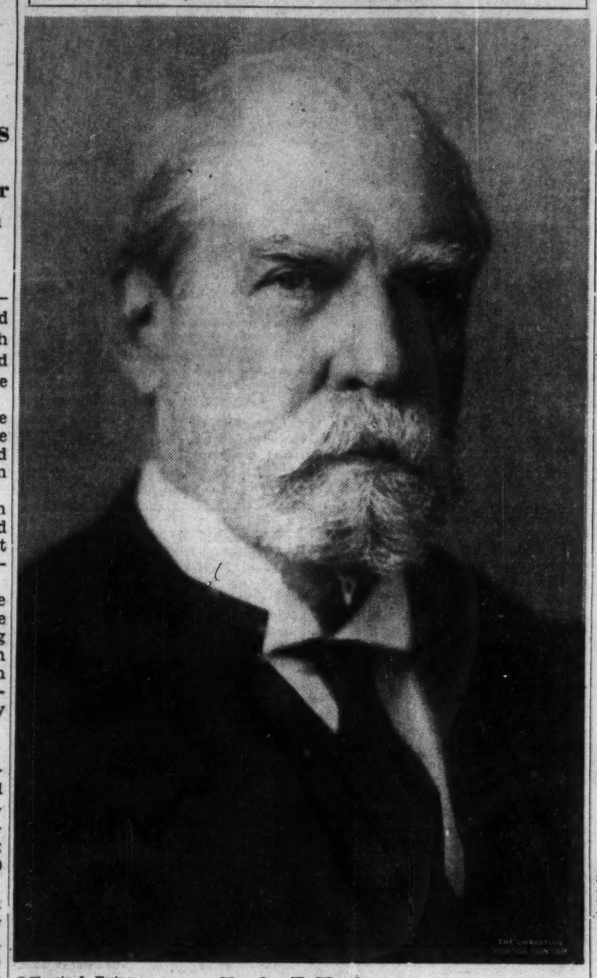
This meant Congress can pay in 60-cent dollars, he continued, adding cryptically:

"This is Nero in his worst form.

"We are confronted with a dollar

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Reads Gold Decision



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Charles E. Hughes
Chief Justice of the United States.

Abrogation of Gold Contracts Approved in Practice but in Principle Government Is Found Liable to Pay in Gold

Bound to Contract in Case of Libertys But Holders Cannot Sue for Collection

Court Divided Five to Four on Question as on Minnesota Moratorium and Railroad Cases—Roosevelt Is Well Pleased

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Administration decides that no legislation is called for by gold decision.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—By a narrow 5-to-4 majority, the Roosevelt Administration won a clean sweep victory in all four gold clause cases before the Supreme Court today.

Congress is declared to have exceeded its authority only in eliminating the gold clause from Liberty bonds, but this ruling is immediately robbed of practical effect by decision that suits cannot be brought to recover from the Government and that plaintiff actually suffered no loss in relation to buying power.

On all matters essential to the New Deal the court upheld the action of Congress guided by President Roosevelt. The Chief Executive received the news over a private telephone wire to the White House and expressed gratification over the outcome, which paves the way for "full steam ahead" on his whole legislative and executive program.

The Supreme Court split along its accustomed lines of "liberals" and "conservatives," in the same line up that featured the Minnesota moratorium case and the New York milk case, each involving phases of the New Deal. The change of a single vote would have defeated the Administration on its vital monetary policy. The Chief Justice read the three affirmative opinions, covering the four cases, and was supported by Justices Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo.

McReynolds Heads Dissenters

The minority "conservative" group was headed by Mr. Justice McReynolds, who entered a violent dissent, and was supported by Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler.

There were two sets of cases, the first two involving private contracts written with the gold clause; and the second two involving government obligations in which the same gold clause has been written. In the privateobligations the court in both cases upheld lower courts which had ruled that repudiation of the gold clause was legal in view of the similar action of the Government.

In the government obligation cases, the court held the United States Court of Claims, in which the suits were filed, had no authority to entertain such suits.

Loses on Liberty Bonds

However, the Government did not come off Scot free in its cases. One of these involved a Liberty Bond. The court ruled Congress had gone too far in eliminating the gold clause. But after declaring that the Government had broken its obligation by its action, the Court came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had suffered no real damage "in relation to buying power," since the purchasing power of the dollars received was at least equal to the value of the dollars paid for the bond.

The Court further held that any action to recover must be in law, and that the Court of Claims, which had received the case, had no jurisdiction, since the United States may not be sued without its consent.

Stress on Economic Situation

In this case, as in the others, the Chief Justice placed great emphasis upon the economic conditions surrounding the congressional gold clause abrogation.

The opinion specifically declared that the economic situation must be appraised equally with questions of law in arriving at the decision. Today's cases seem to carry the theory of econmic interpretation of legislation to a further extent in determining the constitutionality than the Supreme Court has heretofore gone. It was this phase of the majority opinion which brought especial dissent from minority members.

The decision upholding outlawing of the gold clause in private bonds affected some $75,000,000,000 of obligations, chiefly those of railroads, public utilities and other leading corporations. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings contended in his arguments before the court that any action other than that which they

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Upward Swing On Chief Markets On Gold Decision

Surge of Buying on New York Exchange Sends Prices Up $1 to $9

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Stocks and commodities surged upward in leading markets today on news of the Supreme Court's gold decisions.

A surge of buying sent share prices up $1 to $9 a share in the New York Stock Exchange. Wheat rose about 2 cents a bushel in the Chicago Board of Trade, when activity became so intense that it was necessary to suspend trading.

Wall Street had some difficulty in understanding the decision on the Government's own gold obligations. At first it understood the Government had won its case, and gold clause Government bonds declined moderately while those not containing the clause advanced. Later when it appeared the Government had lost on its own gold obligations, Wall Street decided the fact that holders could not collect through the court of claims left its first conclusion substantially correct.

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Prices shot upward on the Toronto Exchange on announcement of the decision on the United States gold clause. Mining issues advanced 10 to 20 per cent and heavy advances were chalked up in the industrials.

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—American dollars weakened considerably on the London market today, dropping to $4.89 after an official close of $4.86 13-16, owing to the gold clause decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Gold Clause decisionofthe United States Supreme Court failed to disturb financial circles here today for the fear of the decision's effect on the gold bloc nations was balanced by confidence that the United States Administration would get remedial legislation.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 1 (AP)—Wheat prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange shot upward in the wake of an advancing Chicago market following the Supreme Court's gold decision today.

BERLIN, Feb. 18 (AP)—Leaders of the Reichsbank today considered the United States Supreme Court gold decisions so important that they called a meeting to discuss them.

Capital Thrills in Suspense As Nine Black-Gowned Justices Ceremoniously File Into Court

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — Nine black-gowned justices of the Supreme Court walked in single file from the "robing room" to the historic chamber just after the final stroke of noon today.

As they crossed the Capitol corridor there were unexpectedly large crowds to watch their brief but ceremonious progress, in expectation of a possible decision of the gold-clause case. The capital and the whole country have been waiting on this decision for weeks and a number of incidents led to an increased excitement today in belief that it would be forthcoming.

At the White House the President's message on the proposed two-year extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act was held back, and it was announced that it would not be available until late afternoon, presumably pending the gold clause decision.

In New York, stocks fluctuated within a nervous, narrow range and governors of the exchange were available for any contingency. They held no regular meeting but were ready to meet developments and to close the exchange if necessary.

An Impressive Procession

A sharp, double stroke of a bell gave the signal for the ceremony which is traditional with the court. At the sound a colored functionary and a police officer jumped forward to rope off a passage way for the members of the court, across the narrow corridor. Spectators who had been standing in the corridor for the event crowded to the sides of the silk rope.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes was the first to emerge. Like a host who has come to greet him, the marshal of the Court appeared in formal attire at the same time from the other side. In the middle of the corridor the two met, bowed and greeted each other. Then, preceded by the marshal, the tall figure of the Chief Justice, with his striking Olympian head and full beard, moved into the Court ante-room.

Here They Come

Other members of the Court followed in order of their seniority, each a strikingly different type, and each glancing briefly, and somewhat amusedly, at the collected throng come to see them.

There was Mr. Justice Van Devanter, veteran of the Court for over a quarter of a century, then Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Brandeis, both appointed by Wilson but of diametrically different social viewpoints; then the former Senator, Mr. Justice Sutherland born in England; the conservative Mr. Justice Butler; and then the Court "youngsters"—Mr. Justices Stone, Roberts and the striking Cardozo—not one of whom has yet reached 70.

There was nothing in the looks of the famous jurists as they crossed the corridor to reveal the answer of the much sought secret, what direction the gold clause decision would take and whether indeed, any decision had been reached.

Notables in Courtroom

The courtroom was crowded. Senators John G. Townsend Jr., (R) of Delaware; Joseph T. Robinson, (D) of Arkansas; William Gibbs McAdoo, (D) of California; Tom Connally, (D) of Texas; Elmer Thomas, (D) of Oklahoma; Henrik Shipstead, (F. L.) of Minnesota and others were present; members of the House, a full quota of federal lawyers, including Angus MacLean, assistant solicitor general; Francis Biddle, national labor board, and dozens of interested lawyers, including opposing counsel, packed the benches. A queue of would-be spectators stretched outside from the doors of the Court to the rotunda. Court attendants relaxed rigid discipline enough to permit spectators to stand at the rear.

The court entered at 12:02. The Chief Justice began reading the opinion in the gold clause decisions immediately. The fact that it was the Chief Justice who began the reading indicated at once that a majority of the court at least would sustain the Government. The Chief Justice departed from precedent by reading a summary of his cases before giving his formal opinions. The reading of three lengthy opinions covering five cases lasted about 1½ hours. Immediately afterward the dissenting opinions were begun.

Power of Congress Upheld

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Feb. 18

THE legal and monetary philosophy governing the Supreme Court's gold decision is epitomized in these words read by Chief Justice Hughes at the end of the court's ruling on private bonds:

"We are not concerned with consequences, in the sense that consequences, however serious, may excuse an invasion of constitutional right.

"We are concerned with the constitutional power of the Congress over the monetary system of the country and its attempted frustration.

"Exercising that power, the Congress had undertaken to establish a uniform currency, and parity between kinds of currency, and to make that currency, dollar for dollar, legal tender for the payment of debts. In the light of abundant experience, the Congress was entitled to choose such a uniform monetary system, and to reject a dual system, with respect to all obligations within the range of the exercise of its constitutional authority.

"The contention that these gold clauses are valid contracts and cannot be struck down proceeds upon the assumption that private parties, and states and municipalities, may make and enforce contracts which may limit that authority.

"Dismissing that untenable assumption, the facts must be faced. We think that it is clearly shown that these clauses interfere with the exertion of the power granted to the Congress and certainly it is not established that the Congress arbitrarily or capriciously decided that an interference existed."

The judgment and decree, severally under review are affirmed.

Background of Gold Decision

Succinct, yet comprehensive studies of various aspects of the Supreme Court's decision on the Gold Clause, appear on pages 8 and 9:

Gold Ruling Revives Interest in Finance.

Power of Congress on Currency Upheld.

Judges of the Supreme Court are Elder Statesmen.

How the United States revalued gold.

Total U. S. Bonds Affected Valued at $21,565,727,180.

Hughes Old Hand in Disputed Cases of Gold Payment.

Final power of Supreme Court puzzles Europe.

State Narcotics Law Is Pressed

Liquor-Laden Fish Craft Seized

Severe Anti-Radical Law Sought

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Narcotic Law Urged

Governor Curley today asked the Legislature to make Massachusetts the tenth state to adopt a uniform nationwide narcotic law.

He will send a message to the committee on public health, he said, indicating his unqualified support for this measure. The announcement followed a request from Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, founder and president of the World Narcotic Defense League.

Already nine states have passed the league's model law and bills are pending before the 35 others, Captain Hobson told the Governor. Uniform legislation is imperative, he said, if the United States is to fulfill its obligations under the international narcotic treaty of Geneva, to which it is a signatory.

At present, the efforts of the United States to control the narcotic traffic are nullified by the lack of tight and uniform state laws, he said.

While urging the model law at the State House, Captain Hobson emphasized the close connection between crime and drugs. Narcotics, he said, are constantly used in connection with racketeer murders. "When a job develops that requires a murder," he said, "young heroin addicts are always available for the job."

He charged that little drug control is possible at present because police departments are not functioning properly. This statement gave the Governor an opportunity to crack down on his political enemies, Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard and former Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, and he did not miss the opportunity.

"The narcotic division has dwindled to one man," the Governor said.

Fishing Vessel Seized

The second attempt of bootleggers within a week to land a cargo almost under the shadow of the Customs House, was foiled today when Fed-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

'Nothing More to Do Until Tomorrow' Was Bedtime for 'Hired Man' of 1814

The lot of a "hired man" was not a happy one in Boston a century ago, if the instructions given out by a well-known citizen of those days for his employees are any indication. Harvard College Library recently acquired a document written in 1814 by John Pratt, a Boston merchant and ship-owner, for the benefit of his hired man.

It appears that in 1814 Mr. Pratt turned his boats over to other officers, for in that year he took up residence in a large three-story house at the corner of Pearl and High Streets, known as "Harris's Folly." He was the grandfather of the late Josiah P. Cooke, of the Harvard class of 1848, who was Erving professor of chemistry from 1851 to 1894.

The "Memo of Items for a man to do who lives with John Pratt," reads in part:

"Clean the brass, go and come when the bell rings. Make fires—bring in wood from woodhouse for use as it is wanted & chips. Bring in water from pump in yard—bring in water from cistern. Jog the pump every time you go for water in the yard—trim all the lamps. Clean & sweep & wash front steps & side walls. Shovel snow and take care of the garden, rake grass, prune trees, etc. See that boys don't climb over and steal the fruit. Go to market & be quick about it & buy as cheap as you can. Do not go out without asking leave which will not be granted. Do not be out nights after nine o'clock if I ever let you go. Be honest industrious and saving. Bring up coal for the parlors and chambers. Go to church, be civil, and tell the truth. See which way the wind blows. Turn the machine for washing clothes. Go to bed when I do and see that you get up early. Mind Mrs. Pratt—but come to me first. To wind up—you will do willingly everything required whether it is mentioned here or not."

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State Narcotics Law Is Pressed

Liquor-Laden Fish Craft Seized

Severe Anti-Radical Law Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

eral officials seized the Italian fishing vessel Manuella II.

With 75 cases of Belgian alcohol aboard, the boat was approaching the Eastern Packet pier on Atlantic Avenue, when a special customs squad boarded. On finding the alcohol, two men were arrested and the ship taken over.

The men, who either cannot or will not speak English, were brought to the Customs House for questioning and for a hearing before the federal customs commissioner.

Since a bold effort to land bootleg liquor on the fish pier was surprised last Wednesday, a special squad of agents has overhauled and searched every suspected vessel that has entered the harbor.

Bill Hits Unamericanism

Legislation, designed to "do away with 'un-Americanism,'" was heard today by speakers favoring the bill prohibiting the placing on the ballot of the name of any political party advocating sedition or treason. The bill, filed by Representative Richard F. Taul of Canton, former commander of the Massachusetts department American Legion, was heard before the legislative committee on election laws.

Persons advocating violent overthrow of Government could not, as is required of elected officials, subscribe to oaths to support the Constitution of the nation and the state, the petitioner said.

Similar legislation is before 39 other state legislators. The Massachusetts department of the American was placed on record as supporting the bill by John H. Walsh, vice-commander of the department.

Textile Action in Sight

Speedy action to solve New England's textile industry problem is the result of Governor Curley's textile conference held last week.

On next Sunday or Monday all New England Governors, accompanied by several leading manufacturers, are expected to confer in Washington with the New England congressional delegation on plans for securing federal assistance to rehabilitate New England cotton textile industry.

They will discuss the program adopted at the Curley conference, calling for banishment of all importations of foreign-made textiles, for a revision of the processing tax so that wages will be equal to the northern and southern mills, and for a plant operation week of 48 hours.

Governor Curley made this announcement after conferring with Frederic C. Dumaine, president of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H.

Twenty Raids Made

Boston police today proudly displayed a record of more than 20 gambling establishments raided over the week end, plus 37 gambling and four vice arrests, in their campaign to vindicate the force from charges of graft and laxity.

The extent of the vindication was questioned, however. Civic groups asked why, if so many establishments existed, had they not been closed up before. It was recalled that a similar wave of closing occurred a year and a half ago, when the Crime Commission made its inquiry into police graft. Since that time, little has been heard of activities to suppress the underworld.

Eugene C. Hultman learned today that the Governor will prosecute him for negligence during his term as police commissioner. Mr. Hultman was an old political opponent of Mr. Curley, and information against him was today being gathered by Curley representatives, through scouring the files at headquarters.

Rumors were current that the Curley prosecution of Commissioner Leonard will be postponed for two weeks. It had previously been scheduled for this Wednesday, before the Executive Council. But those close to the Governor indicated that he was meeting delays in compiling sufficient evidence.

Snow Speedily Removed

Determined that Boston's street traffic should not be turned into winter sports, as it was during the last blizzard, the street department this time dispatched armies of men and cavalries of trucks onto the streets at the first sign of a snowflake. This morning found five inches of soggy snow fairly well pushed to one side.

Provincetown staged a stirring drama of ice floes and coast guard rescues. As a result, this morning saw 12 fishermen marooned on a beach, with their two fishing vessels grounded hard by, after being saved from crushing under the impact of tons of ice.

The entire harbor was a mass of grinding ice, as a result of the thaw and break-up of the ice, followed by a brisk wind. The two boats had rashly ventured outside, and became entangled in the floes as the wind moved them southward.

Coast guardsmen sledded a dory 500 yards across weak ice, launched it, made their way to the boats, and managed to beach them for the fishermen. Other boats stayed inside the harbor or, if outside, beat across the bay to Plymouth.

Hit-and-Run Drivers Hit

No convicted hit-and-run driver would ever be allowed to drive again, if Registrar Frank A. Goodwin's policy could be made permanent. It was certain today that no such driver would be allowed to keep his license or have his license restored, as long as Mr. Goodwin holds office.

His announcement to this effect followed a week in which five out of 12 fatalities on the highways were cases where the drivers vanished from the scene at once.

Mr. Goodwin called this action "the meanest and lowest crime I know of," since it involves leaving injured persons helpless where aid might save them.

"The courts have a duty to perform," he said, "in sending such contemptible violators to jail. From now on, no such violator will ever get his license back again from me."

R. I. Issue in Court

Rhode Island's Supreme Court today commenced hearings on Governor Green's plans for overhauling the State Constitution. At his request, the court will render an opinion on the legality of his proposal for a constitutional convention.

The procedure laid before the court by the Governor would have the Legislature call a convention. The amendments drafted therein would be submitted to the people. A majority vote of ratification would make the new amendments valid.

It was recalled that the Governor recently appointed new members to a majority of the Supreme Court bench. It was not presumed that they would favor the Green proposals for that reason; but observers held that their liberal views would be likely to coincide with those of the Governor.

End to Latin Protested

A letter being circulated among students and faculty of Harvard takes issue with Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university, regarding his purpose to recommend to the faculty the elimination of the requirement of Latin for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

"In all due respect for your judgment," the letter reads, in part, "we fail to see how the removal of any requirement for the A. B. degree can be thought either a necessary or a logical step toward the desirable end of restricting the S. B. degree to those concentrating in science.

"Greek as a requirement for a Harvard degree was given up many years ago. What, as a result of the colleges omitting the Greek requirement, has happened to the study of Greek in the schools? It no longer exists. If Latin is no longer required it takes no very great effort of the imagination to foresee a similar result.

"We can but interpret your present plan to abolish the Latin requirement only as one more step to surrender another objective to those who would measure the worth of everything we do by its material, exchange value."

Fish Had Cow's Head

Capt. Stephen Puddester of the steam trawler Quincy which arrived at Boston fish pier today reported hauling up a strange sea monster in the trawl net from 100 fathoms of water on Western Bank a few days ago.

It was about 20 feet long, weighed about a ton, had a head like a cow, and a tail like a fish. It was round in shape, gray in color, covered with scales the size of a silver dollar, and resembled the mythological sea cattle that fiction tells us about. The monster was thrown overboard because of the excessive weight on the deck.

Boston Cost Cuts Urged

Intensive and continued efforts to reduce Boston city expenses was seen as the only way out of excess real estate taxation, by a joint committee on municipal finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange.

In a statement released today, the committee notably ignored the substitution of a sales tax as a relief to real estate taxation. It presumably decided that a sales tax would be politically impossible in view of Curley opposition.

The committee cited a 14 per cent tax increase in 1929, and said that Boston was the most heavily taxed of the large American cities. It held that no substitute means of revenue could be found. Therefore, postponing a curtailment of city expenses merely puts off the day of reckoning.

Sales Tax Attacked

Proposed sales tax legislation in Massachusetts was hammered by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting of the Brookline Morning Club at Coolidge Corner today. He built a 10-plank platform against that form of taxation.

Highlights of his attacks were these: There is no assurance that the proposed retail sales tax will be used to relieve the burden on real estate—it is just one more tax, without removing other taxes, and encourages extravagance in government—it violates the fundamental principle of just taxation, that of ability to pay—it taxes the 60 per cent of the country's consumers who have limited and low incomes—it will lower consumers' standards of living and will result in buying resistance—it will not relieve the small home owner, is a tax on the family budget and therefore on the family—it claims to be an emergency measure, but the trend throughout the country is to make it a permanent tax—retail merchants located near states boundaries will be severely penalized as business will be driven out of the state—it interferes with the President's recovery program by clogging the flow of distribution—where the sales tax has been adopted little or nothing has been done to reduce the tax burden on real estate.

School Age Change Urged

On the theory that the very best school teaching in the first grade cannot successfully help a child and might harm him through excessive demands, Salem's superintendent of schools, George M. Bemis, has asked that the entrance age be raised from five years 11 months to a year later. This plan previously had been indorsed by the Salem Mothers' Club.

Mr. Bemis, in his annual report, disclosed that the Salem entrance age is the lowest of 39 Massachusetts cities.

"Of all the subjects taught in the schools reading is undoubtedly the most important," the Bemis report states, "and is the one subject stressed above all others in Grade One. However, any attempt to force children to learn before nature has prepared them for such instruction, seriously endangers their mental health and personality development. These same laws of readiness apply to all classes from the nursery school to college.

"We have tried various reading methods and believe that those we are now using are as well adapted to the needs of very young children as any at present available. Our first-grade teachers are very efficient and are entitled to great credit for their accomplishments under adverse conditions. However, in requesting a higher entrance age, I am chiefly concerned with the later progress of the child, and the possibility of injurious effects upon his mental health and personality."

Legislative Notes

Establishment of division of recreation in the Metropolitan District Commission was stoutly opposed today by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission. Before the legislative committee he favored enlarged facilities under the commission as it is now constituted, and suggested a $25,000 appropriation to get work started. Several organizations including the New England Joint Planning Commission, the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association and the New England Skating Association favored the three petitions.

* * *

Favorable action was urged today on a bill providing for a director of public relations to co-ordinate the activities of unofficial bodies organized to promote the industrial and recreational resources of the state. John T. Scully, former secretary of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission abolished two years ago for economy, favored the bill before the committee on state administration.

Briefs

The three Williams College students and their instructor, Prof. Herdman F. Cleland, who were lost in the sinking of the Ward liner Mohawk three weeks ago, were cited for bravery today at a memorial service. The students, according to an Associated Press dispatch, were members of a geological expedition bound for Yucatan. They were William D. Symmes of New York; Julius Palmer of Providence, R. I., and Lloyd Crowfoot of Ashburnham, Mass.

* * *

Police chiefs, aided by art dealers in more than 100 cities, were on the lookout today for 56 rare Currier and Ives prints stolen Friday night from a New York stuido exhibition. The prints are the property of Mrs. Hayes Quincy Trowbridge of a wealthy and prominent New Haven family, says the Associated Press.

* * *

Prof. Irving Fisher—Yale economist—backed President Roosevelt in his fight favoring public works wage rates above the dole but below private wages rates. "The $4,000,000,000 relief appropriation would be in the interests of labor, industry and the Government," he said.

* * *

The New England Associated Press Traffic Club was organized here Sunday by the Press Association's mechanics and operators. The purpose of the club founders stated, was two fold: To discuss problems of mutual interest in the various states, and "to have a lot of fun."

Investigate Utilities in Massachusetts

By a Staff Photographer

Governor's Committee

Front Row, Left to Right—Dr. Karl Compton, of M. I. T.; Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University, Chairman; Walter C. Baylies, of Boston Edison. Back Row, Left to Right—Prof. Ralph G. Hudson, of M. I. T., Alternate for Dr. Compton; Rodman Peabody, President of the Western Massachusetts Company; W. C. Bell, Vice-President of New England Power Associate, Alternate for Frank Comerford, New President of Boston Edison Company; Elliott Earle, Engineer.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"PETTICOAT FEVER" (Plymouth). With Dennis King. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial.). With Walter Huston. 8:15.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Opera House). Bert Lytell and his company start final fortnight in new theater. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Gentlemen Are Born." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Kid Millions."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Charlie Chan in Paris." Fenway, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount, 10:18 a. m., 12:51, 3:24, 5:57, 8:46. Also "The Woman in Red."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Edna May Oliver in "Murder on a Honeymoon." Stage: "Casino de Paree" revue. 10:10 a. m., 1:14, 4:18, 7:22, 10:26.

STATE—Ann Harding in "Biography of a Bachelor Girl." 1:05, 4:10, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Mills of the Gods."

MAJESTIC—"Don Quixote," with Feodor Challapin. English talking and singing. 11 a. m., 12:41, 2:29, 4:17, 6:05, 7:53, 9:41.

METROPOLITAN—"Devil Dogs of the Air," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien still in competition. 11:04 a. m., 1:55, 4:46, 7:43, 10:43. Stage: Polly Moran, vaudeville. Overture: "Columbia."

MODERN—Claudette Colbert in "The Gilded Lily." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Sons of Steel."

BOSTON—"Strange Wives." Rambling story about New York stock broker who capitalizes on numerous relatives attached to his Russian wife. 10:28 a. m., 1:27, 4:26, 7:25, 10:25. Stage: "The Bowery" revue.

ORPHEUM—"David Copperfield." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "The County Chairman." 1:10, 4:09, 7:08, 10:07. Also Jessie Mathews in "Evergreen."

UNIVERSITY—Katharine Hepburn in "The Little Minister." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also "The Silver Streak."

STRAND—"We Live Again," from Tolstoy's "Resurrection." 1:45, 5:08, 8:35. Also "Hideout."

TREMONT—"Only Yesterday" and "Servants' Entrance." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"To the South Seas with Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot"; "Little Dutch Mill," color cartoon; Rugby; Laurel and Hardy in "Live Ghosts"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

JORDAN HALL—New England Conservatory Orchestra, Leonard Shure, piano soloist; Albert W. Snow, organist. 8:15.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"Palestine: The Arab and Jewish Problem." Lecture by Bertram Sidney Thomas. 8.

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY—Talk: "Pouring the 200-Inch Telescope Mirror," by Herbert Nichols. Demonstration of mirror making. 8.

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY—"Recollections of Ten Years in Congress," talk by John J. Douglas. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8.

HOCKEY—Monitor Hockey Club vs. Liberty Mutual Insurance Club. 8, Boston Olympics vs. Harvard, 8. Arena.

BASKETBALL—Colgate vs. Boston University, St. Botolph St. Gymnasium. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Elena Barberi, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

MASS. CIVIC LEAGUE—John G. Winant, former governor of New Hampshire, speaks: "State Government—Your Government." Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. 12:30.

TRAFFIC CLUB—Twenty-second annual banquet. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 6:30.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Eighth District Education Conference begins at 2:30 with travelogue, "A Trip to Porto Rico," by Dr. Theodore J. Bradley. Medford Women's Club, Governors Avenue, Medford.

BOOK TALK—By Ruth Wolfe Fuller. Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills. 10 a. m.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Frank Washburn Grinnell will read paper: "James Otis and His Influence as a Constructive Thinker." Old State House. 2:30.

BROWNING SOCIETY—Miss Florence Locke of London, England, will read "Fra Lippo Lippi" and "Saul." Hotel Vendome. 3.

QUOTA CLUB—"The Reading Disabilities of Normal Children and How to Remedy Them," talk by Miss Helen F. S. Wilkinson of Teachers' College. 264 Boylston Street. 6.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Masinnis: Colonial Portraits. 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Allen Zoll, vice-president of MacDonald Bros., Inc., marketing engineers, speaks on "Increasing Sales." Following luncheon in Hotel Statler. 12:15.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Studio soloist.....	Baseball School....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports...	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Musical drama.....	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	News, interviews..	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	"Home Security".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Soloist; quartet....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner".	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor".	Melody Limited...	dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	After Dinner Revue	The Cosmopolitans	Financial talk.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's Sketch; orchestra..		Mixed quartet.....
8:15	soloists; comedy....	Orchestra; soloist.	Edwin C. Hill.....	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Nelson Eddy;	Kate Smith's Re-	Talk, Dr. Albert
8:45	popular variety.....	chorus; orchestra	vue; soloists.....	Bushnell Hart....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori; en-	Discovery Night;
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	semble; orchestra.	amateur show....
9:30	"Half Caste Woman,"	Otto Harbach Mu-	Block and Sully;	Dramatic sketch..
9:45	network sketch.....	sicale: soloists....	soloist; orchestra	News Service.....
10:00	Jackie Heller; orch...	Gene Arnold: solo-	Talk, P. A. Dever.	Wayne King and
10:15	America in Music; so-	ist; quartet; orch.	Renard Orchestra.	his orchestra....
10:30	loists; orchestra.....	Musical program..	"Prof's Notebook".	CBS speaker.....
10:45	Rines Orchestra.....	Hawaiian music....	Musical Rhymester	CBS piano team.
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; events...	News Service.....	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Daniels Orchestra...	NBC organist.....	Le Paradis Orch...	Loma Orchestra..
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	Dance program,	Imperial Varieties.	Arnheim Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	from network.....	Kaye Orchestra....	Murphy Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Budapest String Quartet in all-Beethoven recital.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: episode from "Pilgrim's Progress."
3:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Program from Mayor's office in Boston.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Official message from the Governor to the people of Massachusetts.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music"; CBS music lecture; soloists; orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace" vocal soloists; orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "How to Choose Amateur Plays," Robert E. Rogers.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; John Kennedy; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; vocal soloists; Abe Lyman and his orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, "Ruddigore," by Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse Operetta Group.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; George Raft; Grace Bradley; soloists.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, Conductor.
9:45 WAAB, Third period of Boston Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "The Great Waltz"; Francis White; John Barclay; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Advertising Federation of America program; speakers.

Utilities Firm Offers Rate Cut In Rhode Island

Action Follows O'Hara Move to Erect Competing Pawtucket Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18—Drastic reductions in electric rates throughout Rhode Island were seen today as possible aftermaths of the utilities struggle being waged in Pawtucket.

The announcement on Friday that Walter E. O'Hara, race track executive and textile plant owner, was the purchaser of the Manville-Jencks textile plant in Pawtucket and that he planned to convert that establishment into a power plant to provide electric current, was followed by an announcement of rate reductions by the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company.

The utilities firm revealed that a program had been completed setting up new rate schedules which would mean savings of from 5 to 25 per cent for consumers. If the program meets with the approval of the communities affected, it will be filed with the State, with a request that the changes be sanctioned, officials said.

Fifty Per Cent Mentioned

From Miami, where his string of race horses is now running, Mr. O'Hara declared that he was not interested in anything the utilities firm might do. He declared that a 50 per cent reduction in rates was possible in the Pawtucket area and said that as soon as he returns to Rhode Island he will seek permission to go ahead with his plans to generate and sell electricity.

Mr. O'Hara is president of the Narragansett Racing Association, a backer of the proposed race track in East Boston, and a part owner of several New England textile mills.

Bought at Auction

The Manville-Jencks textile mill was erected at a cost in excess of $3,000,000 several years ago. It was sold at auction on Dec. 19 for $35,000. Not until last week, however, was the name of the purchaser revealed. The unpaid taxes on the property almost equal the price that Mr. O'Hara paid for the plant.

Albert J. Lamarre, Commissioner of Public Works in Pawtucket, long has advocated a city-owned power plant to provide electric current and he argued that existing rates were too high. Some rumors hint that Mr. O'Hara is co-operating with Pawtucket city officials and that the plan to convert the Manville-Jencks plant into a power plant is merely a threat to force the present utilities company to lower its rate levels.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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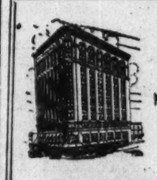

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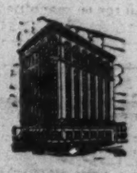

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University Service Aids New Hampshire Industries

Engineering experimental station has saved factory owners thousands of dollars through its research work into hundreds of problems submitted to it.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Hundreds of small Granite State industrial firms now turning out annual profits owe their solvent financial condition to the "trouble-shooting" efforts of the Engineering Experimental Station maintained by the University of New Hampshire.

Since October, 1932, when this service was started, the "trouble-shooters" have saved factory owners thousands of dollars by discovering production defects, uncovering time-saving short cuts, and by general research on production efficiency.

Before 1932 many of these factories faced annual losses caused by faulty production. Research engineers would readily have discovered the faults. Yet 90 per cent of New Hampshire's nearly 800 factories were too small to maintain a research staff. So the University of New Hampshire decided to do the research work for industry in return for the financial aid the university receives from industry through the state mill tax.

Many Problems Studied

How completely New Hampshire factory owners are making use of the new research station is shown in the fact that in 1934 approximately 200 major problems were referred to E. R. Rath, engineer in charge. In addition, hundreds of minor problems were submitted for solution.

Mr. Rath's staff assistants involving these problems are Leslie Curtis, A. E. Dogan, Douglas Woodward and G. F. Temple.

Several persons claim credit for this industry-saving idea. Yet former Gov. John G. Winant is generally regarded as its author.

This Winant-fostered service, which is free except in isolated cases, is available for all New Hampshire firms. Yet, as large mills maintain their own research staffs, small factories are the main beneficiaries of the university experiments. This does not mean, however, that the station could not solve problems for large factories, for trained civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineers are among the personnel. Furthermore, the entire undergraduate body is eager to assist in the work for the valuable experience afforded.

Confronted with a problem, the research engineers immediately either visit the involved factory, or move part of the factory's equipment into the university workrooms. If necessary the university can either make or find practically all the equipment necessary for tests. Furthermore, a complete factory setup in almost any industrial line can be erected at the university.

Exhaustive Surveys

With the machinery set up, the engineers, aided by students, conduct exhaustive surveys. Their reports include suggestions for product improvement, installation of different machinery, or revision of available equipment. Often, by following the University reports, factory owners make the necessary loss-eliminating changes for negligible costs.

Examples of the latter cases are numerous. For instance, a manufacturer started a small plant in a small town. The only source of employment in the community, the plant hired 50 to 60 workers. Within a short time, however, the owner discovered that to avoid losses he would have to install modern machinery costing $15,000 to meet market standards. He did not have the money. In stepped the university engineers to point out how the old machinery could be rebuilt for $3000. The business was saved.

To conduct its work, the station supplements its own equipment with that offered by interested manufacturers. Large factory owners are particularly eager to aid the university engineers, even opening to them information gathered by their own research staffs.

Furthermore, outside engineers gladly offer results of their experiments. Salesmen and manufacturers outside New Hampshire also assist.

Closely Guarded Results

The university engineers closely guard the results of their surveys. Reports are sent only to the plant requesting the research work. Thus the factory involved is protected from competitors gaining unsolicited information. No public mention is made of the factory aided.

The research service has been a twofold benefit. It is good publicity for the University of New Hampshire. It has helped to banish the thought that the university is merely an agricultural school. Through it New Hampshire manufacturers are tapping the New Hampshire college for engineers, rather than importing out-of-state men.

But industry, of course, is the main beneficiary. The station's services include power surveying, regrouping of machinery, appraising plants, remedying faults in products and finding new uses for products.

Industries Helped by the University of New Hampshire

Upper Left—Maple Sugar Factory Benefiting From Research. Lower Left—E. R. Rath, Head of Engineering Experimental Station, Directing the Conduct of an Experiment. Right—Another Industry That Has Received Help From the Station.

Rhode Island Budget Made Ready for Quick Legislation

Gasoline and Inheritance Taxes Advised by Green to Be Turned to the General Fund—Political Parties Agree on Balanced Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Rhode Island's budget for 1935-36, which goes into effect July 1 this year, probably will be submitted to the State Legislature before March 1, Thomas P. McCoy, the State budget director, has announced.

Swift action on the appropriation bill in the General Assembly was forecast this week when the House reported out in slightly amended form the act to provide funds for State expenditures in a manner calculated to balance the budget. The only changes are in striking out the items for private organizations, one total of $21,000 for seven organizations and another of $3100 for two other organizations.

Private Organizations

Harry F. Curvin, chairman of the House Finance Committee, explained that it always had been the contention of Democrats that these items were subject to the constitutional provision calling for a two-thirds vote for approval of appropriations for private organizations. These items have been taken out of the general bill and will be incorporated in a separate measure, he said.

Among the private, but nonprofit, organizations affected are the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum, Providence Lying-in Hospital and the Rhode Island Humane Educational Society.

Deficits

A balanced budget for the State has been a major plank in the Democratic Party's platform in recent years. Since 1932 the financial set-up has been badly out of balance, and all attempts to make both ends meet failed. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, the State's books showed a deficit of $3,128,239. A larger deficit was revealed a year later, June 30, 1933, and last June the deficit for the year was slightly more than $2,000,000. These figures include expenditures from bond issues.

Governor Green called a special session of the Legislature in June, 1934, in an effort to work out a program that would halt this sequence of deficits. A dozen or more programs were suggested, any one of which might have made revenues meet expenses, but proponents of the various measures and leaders of the two major parties could not agree, and the special session expired with the books still out of balance.

In his budget message to the Legislature last week, Governor Green outlined a tentative plan for the guidance of the legislators which would balance the budget. He suggested that the revenue from automobile and gasoline taxes be diverted into the general fund. This sum, approximately $765,000, originally was earmarked for highway and bridge construction and upkeep. In recent years, however, a large part of this revenue has been diverted to other uses. The Governor contends that highway work generally has long-time benefits and might better be paid for with bond issues.

Governor Green also urged that inheritance taxes, heretofore restricted by law to retirement of the state debt, be diverted to general purposes, and he proposed reductions in appropriations for several state departments.

Departments

The reorganization of state departments, with the substitution of 11 bureaus for the 80 boards and commissions that have existed, is expected to mean a substantial saving for the State. Many of the old commissions had overlapping functions, which necessarily increased costs of administration.

The Republican leader in the State Senate, Senator Harry T. Bodwell of Cranston, has stepped into the forefront of the latest drive for economy with a bill eliminating the fee system for sheriffs and deputies and placing these officers on straight salary bases. Senator William G. Troy (D), majority leader in the upper branch of the Legislature, supports the move wholeheartedly. Because both parties appear to be behind the proposal, it is expected to be approved in both branches promptly.

Deputy Sheriffs

Under the bill, the Providence County sheriff would be limited to appointing 30 deputies, the sheriffs of Kent, Newport and Washington Counties would be limited to three deputies each, and the sheriff of Bristol County might name only one deputy. Under the existing system sheriffs may name as many deputies as they see fit. The Providence sheriff would be limited to $6600 for clerical expense, the Bristol sheriff to $75, and the other three to $200 each.

Provision also is made in the measure for appointing extra deputies if the presiding Justice of the Superior Court finds there are not enough sheriffs available for allotted work. Fees, which in the past have been part of the sheriff's bounty, would be turned over to the State Treasurer under the proposal.

Shoe Councils Urged to Start General Union

Lynn Local Advises Taking Over Leather Workers' Executive Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 18—Proposed as a move toward binding the shoe unions into a single international organization, the Lynn edgemakers' local has suggested that the joint councils of Lynn, Boston, Haverhill and representatives of the union in other centers immediately take control of the general executive offices of the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union in Boston.

The plan was outlined at a meeting of the Lynn Joint Council, and a similar proposal will be made to the Haverhill and Boston Council.

The edgemakers' plan also suggests temporary officers for the proposed international union, as follows: Father Francis Hass of the NRA national labor advisory board, president; Frank P. Walsh of New York, defense attorney for Tom Mooney, counsel; William O. Attwill, secretary of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association, shoe price expert. As a temporary advisory council or executive committee of the international body, the edgemakers suggest: John Murphy, of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, John D. Nolan, of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, John J. Mara, of the Boston Shoe Workers Union, all of whom are now general presidents of their respective bodies. The board members from the United Shoe and Leather Workers would be chosen by the joint councils of that union.

The edgemakers' communication outlining the plan reads as follows:

"At this time, as reports are coming from Washington that there is a chance of forming one international union, composed of present independent unions, the members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union are nominating candidates as general officers of their union.

"The edgemakers believe that all informed shoe workers will agree that after spending approximately $100,000 for their present general office, and receiving wage reductions and less work in return for that $100,000, that their general office, now or in the future, can be of no use to them.

"Therefore the edgemakers suggest the following plan:

"1. That the joint councils shall immediate inform all locals of progress toward amalgamating the five independent shoe unions.

"2. That the joint council of Boston, Lynn and Haverhill and representatives of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union in other districts take immediate control of the General Office of the United Shoe and Leather Workers for the purpose of speeding amalgamation."

Post Office Test For Boston Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission selected March 12 as the closing date for applications for the postmastership at Boston, and will make the announcement officially this week.

The calling of an examination automatically eliminated the possibility the incumbent, William E. Hurley, career man, whose commission expired on Feb. 5, might be reappointed. Under civil service regulations he is ineligible to take the examination.

Decision of the Administration to call an examination to fill the post is generally regarded here as enhancing the chances of former Representative Peter F. Tague, protege of Governor Curley, and who was believed assured of the $9000 patronage plum until friends of Mr. Hurley besieged the White House with appeals for his retention.

Washington's Eye On Gov. Curley's Senate Prospects

Political Observers Are Convinced Boston Man Plans 1936 Run

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Political Washington is keeping an eye on the administration of Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts, in view of the conviction of Bay Staters that the three-time Boston Mayor plans to seek a seat in the Senate in 1936.

At the same time, political observers are paying more than customary attention to the votes of Senator Marcus Coolidge, to whose seat Governor Curley reputedly aspires. Despite persistent reports that Senator Coolidge would not be a candidate for re-election—reports of many variations, one of which is that he might accept an ambassadorship—the junior senator's friends insist he has no intention of withdrawing from the Senate at the present time.

Three Republican names receive prominent mention in connection with the Senate campaign in the Bay State in 1936. There are many who believe that Representative A. Piatt Andrew, from up Gloucester way, is about ready to make a bid for the Senate, while there has been belief in some quarters that Gaspar Bacon, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor last fall, would enter the G. O. P. primary.

Within the last two weeks, former Representative Robert Luce of Waltham, defeated last November by Mayor Richard N. Russell of Cambridge, visited the capital and at that time is reported to have confided to friends that he was seriously considering making a bid for the senatorship in 1936.

Assuming that Curley sets out to win the senatorship in 1936, a free-for-all scramble for the Democratic nomination for Governor is assured, with a similar many-sided contest in prospect in the Republican primary.

Cross Streets on Officer's Signal Or Yellow Light, Shoppers Are Told

People constituting the shopping public of Boston are about 5 per cent jaywalkers, or persons who insist on dashing across streets between oncoming lines of automobiles. At least this is the estimate of William P. Hickey, chairman of the Boston Traffic Commission, who has just issued a call to men and women in the downtown area to become more "safety conscious."

The observer was inclined to substantiate Mr. Hickey's estimates, after studying the situation where Summer and Washington Streets intersect. Traffic poured through the streets. When the lights flicked yellow, brakes screeched and pedestrians surged in a tidal wave. When they flicked green again, engines roared and there were the jaywalkers, their coat-tails literally flipped by the vacuum of the speeding cars. Some made the sidewalk by making five-yard sprints. Others were forced to wait until the next change of lights.

"The wisdom of crossing downtown streets only at intersections and with the yellow light," Mr. Hickey declared, "is most forcibly revealed when we study the accident rates for the past two years at one of our busiest intersections. During 1933 and 1934, only seven pedestrians were injured while crossing this intersection, while during this same period, 15 pedestrians were injured crossing at other points of the street."

Mr. Hickey said that in every 100 accidents occurring between intersections in the downtown shopping area, 85 pedestrians met with injury.

The Commissioner is urging Boston shoppers to co-operate with Mayor Mansfield in making the downtown area as safe as possible by becoming "safety conscious" when they come into the city.

"I simply ask," Mr. Hickey said, "that when you leave home to visit Boston's downtown stores you promise that you will cross the roadways only at intersections where traffic officers are stationed or where there are traffic lights.

"Furthermore, you will refrain from calculating your chances of safely gaining access to the other side of the street by darting from behind parked vehicles into the middle of the road."

ERA Garment Project Is Started For Handicapped Workers in Boston

Boston's first ERA project to aid handicapped workers was set in motion today after nearly a year's effort by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan of the ERA, Miss Margaret Wiseman of the National Consumers' League, and John C. L. Dowling, Director of Public Welfare in Boston.

The workers—79 men and 22 women—are to be employed at the army base in South Boston on a $16,516 work relief project making welfare relief garments. The work will be supervised by the Boston Council of Social Agencies committee on handicapped workers. The Council of Social Agencies has worked with Colonel Sullivan throughout in the attempt to find work and wages for the handicapped.

Early in 1934 an unfavorable light was focused on Massachusetts when reports came from Washington that the Bay State had been particularly remiss in taking care of its partially disabled unemployed. At that time some relief was given.

But because private agencies did not have sufficient facilities and funds to give relief to all the handicapped unemployed, this ERA project was set up to aid them. Other projects similar to this are expected soon.

The ERA will pay the greater part of the project's cost, while the city of Boston will contribute $863.75. There will be a call for 60 machine stitchers and 15 hand workers. Others hired on the project will be clerks and one or two expert cutters.

The only difference between this sewing project and the other work relief projects now under way will be slight modifications made to allow for the handicapped personnel.

Where last year it was estimated that there were at least 1000 partially disabled workers in Boston needing assistance, today, officials say, there are closer to 1600. Miss Weisman expressed the hope that this sewing project would not be the only one set up and that private industry would, in every instance where it was possible, aid the handicapped man and woman.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with snow, or snow turning to rain tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate to fresh southwest or northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, slightly colder, preceded by snow on the coast tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by snow; slightly colder in east and north portions.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably snow Tuesday and in south portion tonight; slightly colder in the south portion tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably snow Tuesday and in the south portion tonight; slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably light rain or snow tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and southwest winds over the south portion and fresh southwest shifting to north winds over the north portion; weather somewhat overcast, with rain or snow over the extreme north portion tonight and over the central and south portions tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	33	Minneapolis	30	32
Bermuda	66	70	New Orleans	42	50
Chicago	32	30	New York	28	40
Denver	40	60	Norfolk, Va.	40	52
Helena, Mont.	42	50	Philadelphia	32	46
Jacksonville	46	64	St. Louis	34	36
Kansas City	38	48	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	34	48
Miami, Fla.	56	80			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, Feb. 18.
B—Maximum Feb. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:34 p. m., height 8.8 feet
Tuesday, 11:47 a. m., height 9.4 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

"Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 33 degrees above zero; minimum 10 above.

Negro Welfare Workers Meet

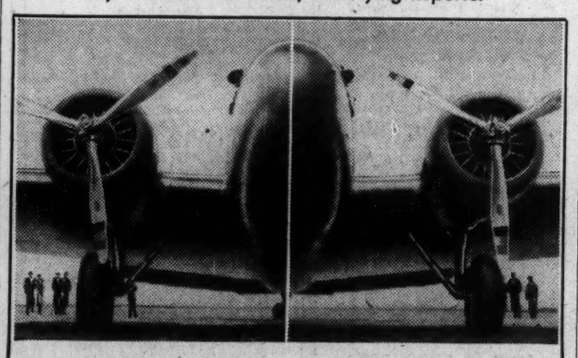
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Participation of Negroes in social work in this State has shown a steady growth during the past decade, it was brought out at the tenth annual Public Welfare Institute for Negro social workers, held here. Included in the attendance were farm and home agents, vocational agriculture teachers, Jeanes Fund supervisors and other citizens interested in Negro welfare work.

WHAT DID YOU SAY?
I SAID HOTEL TAFT!
MANHATTAN IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
ALFRED LEWIS Manager
HOTEL TAFT
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

UNITED PLANES ARE "TWO SHIPS IN ONE"

By EDWIN C. HILL, *The Flying Reporter*



● CHICAGO: You could make two complete smaller planes out of one United Transport! They showed me the "insides" at the United base here. Two Wasp motors—either one capable of climbing the fully loaded plane over two miles high! Two sets of controls; two radio sets; duplication of the important instruments; and, of course, two pilots—both veterans. Then too, they can fly by sight or by "ear"—by ground beacons or by radio beam and instruments. They talk by two-way radio phone to the ground or to other planes. There are even two separate gasoline tanks. And the motors have two ignition systems each! When your ticket reads "United" you know you have every advanced aid to air travel.

United flies the same type of modern twin-engined Boeing transport planes on all of its routes—the famous "Mid-Continent Route" across the country, and along the whole Pacific Coast from Canada to Mexico.

Fly from New York, Philadelphia or Washington to Cleveland and Chicago and on West from Chicago to all major Pacific Coast cities, in 3-mile-a-minute Boeing twin-motored transports. Most frequent service, shortest route between Chicago, Cleveland and New York. Travel as far as 2300 miles overnight. Only United flies two pilots and stewardess on every plane. TICKETS, RESERVATIONS: Call United Air Lines Ticket Office in your city or hotel porters, travel bureaus, Postal and Western Union offices.

UNITED AIR LINES

FLIES MORE PASSENGERS, MORE PLANES, MORE MAIL, MORE MILES, THAN ANY OTHER LINE IN THE WORLD

LEADERSHIP FOR 3 GENERATIONS

Worcester Salt

THE CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHEFS

THE GREAT HOT CHOCO LIT AND GROCERY CO.
I CANNOT TELL A LIE LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN
CANDIED CHERRIES
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CAKE
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY SPECIAL EXTRA SWEET HOT CHOCOLIT 2¢

"Here y'are — special hatchet-cut prices"

Ever since he opened up his store to compete with A&P, Bill's been trying to give his customers exactly the kind of food they want. But with Washington's Birthday, he gets his big chance. He's not only going to give them what they want, but he's going to charge them less for it just when he knows they want it most. No hold-ups because it's a holiday.

For many years A&P has been operating on this principle of offering Bargains For Banquets. We always see to it that holiday foods are plentiful and cheap, not after the holidays are over, but when the season's in full swing and you want them most.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

Trade Protests Relief Billions

Richberg Outlines Labor Peace

Social Workers Stress Housing

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—With the Supreme Court commandeering the headlines, the White House decided to hold back the President's promised NRA extension message, but other government affairs progressed as though this were not the biggest day of a generation for the nine black-robed justices.

The American Federation of Labor decided to stand on its own feet in its fight for recognition in the automobile industry, the United States Chamber of Commerce renewed the demand for a balanced budget, while congressional committees continued to handle munitions and the question of labor representation on government boards.

* * *

Cutting Relief Costs: Already under fire from the Left for being too conservative, the $4,880,000,000 works-relief bill was subjected to a counterbalancing attack from the Right in the form of a demand from the United States Chamber of Commerce that it be cut down to approximately $2,000,000,000 and that the Administration at least make a beginning of "definite progress toward a balanced budget."

The demand which was in the form of a report by the federal finance committee of the chamber, pointed out that of the $8,500,000,000 total expenditures proposed for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, approximately $4,600,000,000 is for emergency purposes; that this is 300,000,000 more than was expended for the same purpose in the fiscal year 1934," and while somewhat less than the estimated emergency expenditures for 1935 it still is well in excess of the amount which present prospects indicate will be actually spent during this year.

"All experience proves that there must be an end sooner or later to government deficits," the report insists. "No complexities of disbursements, taxes, borrowing or monetary policies can in the end prevent the necessity of facing the difficult task of balancing the budget."

* * *

Mediation or "Isms": Pointing out that workers had gained control of the Government in Russia and representatives of employers in Italy, Donald R. Richberg, director of National Emergency Council, declared that "We have got to stop this private warfare between labor and capital."

His suggested American method was to put the mechanism for handling disputes entirely under the control of impartial government officials who have no responsibility either to management or labor. He made his observations while testifying before the House Labor Committee on the Connery bill which would give labor equal representation with capital on all government boards.

Not only did President Roosevelt's No. 1 subordinate official oppose the Connery bill, but he also expressed disapproval of all bipartisan boards already set up, and indicated that they should be abolished. In so doing Mr. Richberg recommended extension of the principles which he has adopted for his own conduct to government agencies.

Criticized severely by labor for having failed to take labor's side in his official position, Mr. Richberg insists that whatever his earlier affiliations with labor, he is now a government official and therefore has no obligations to any partisan group.

* * *

Denials: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt says she is sure Mrs. Mary Eben, a clerk who handles her mail, never tried to use her influence to get government contracts for shipbuilders.

She made this statement in answer to a letter read before the Senate munitions investigation the end of last week in which William R. Rice, a Connecticut ship designer, wrote, "Who is Mrs. Mary Eben? She has some magic charm for business done with the Administration, providing your bonding and insurance business is given to her husband, Mr. Eben. It has been suggested to me by several people that she is in a position to hurry up with consideration of the navy patrol boats . . ."

"I am sure if Mrs. Eben wanted to do anything she would have started with me," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I never remember her asking me to use influence." The President's wife described Mr. Rice's statement as a "supposition which has nothing to do with the fact."

It is Mrs. Eben's duty to route Mrs. Roosevelt's mail to proper departments, it was explained. The President's wife described the woman clerk as an attractive friend whom she had known a long time.

The day also brought forth other denials relating to previous testimony in the munitions inquiry. Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, denied that construction work under the Jones-White Ship Subsidy Act of 1928 was divided evenly between three major eastern firms. "There was no collusive effort of any kind to spit the work," Mr. Ferguson declared. He also denied promising the Sun Shipbuilding Company that he would "go along" on bids, intimation of which was given in earlier testimony.

* * *

Preaching Better Housing: Social workers were told at the close of their three-day meeting here that their tacit acceptance of bad housing conditions has been a serious handicap to the development of public opinion sufficient to obtain constructive action.

They were advised to tell everybody from now on that "no social program can be successful, so long as people are improperly and inadequately housed."

Housing experts who addressed the conference urged:

1. Resumption of slum clearance responsibility by state and local governments when the emergency is past.

2. Establishment of a permanent federal housing department to coordinate programs of private and public finance.

3. Training of managers qualified to supervise the selection of tenants.

4. Management of low-rental housing developments as a new field for social workers.

Standard Teaching Deplored

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—John L. Tildsley, district superintendent of New York schools, said today before the Mathematics Chairmen's Association that America's schools will revert to the kindergarten level unless standardized instruction was abandoned. "We must classify and teach them in accordance with their mental ability," he said.

Italy Sends 3000 Reinforcements To Ethiopian Border

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Feb. 18—Three battalions of Blackshirt volunteers, each composed of about 1000 men, are on their way to Italian Somaliland, where they will be used to reinforce frontier posts along the Ethiopian border. They are expected to reach Mogadaxo in a fortnight or three weeks.

Even if they are followed by two mobilized divisions, numbering about 30,000 men, it is regarded as evident that the total Italian reinforcements are inadequate for waging war against Ethiopia. It is therefore assumed the Italian Government is sincere when it says forces now being sent to Africa are intended merely as a precaution.

There is no doubt that Italy as a whole regards publicity of the complications in Africa without enthusiasm. This apathetic attitude is well evidenced at the departure of three battalions. Nevertheless, evidence points to the Government rapidly completing its preparations in order not to be caught unawares in the event of a sudden emergency.

Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, Chief of Staff of the Fascist volunteer militia, informed the Grand Council of Fascism—which held its last sitting of the winter session Saturday night—that 7000 militiamen and many thousands of ex-service men had voluntarily offered themselves for service in the colonies. Only a very small percentage of the applicants has been accepted.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Curley must abandon one of his planned political executions, if he is to succeed in his ouster drive against Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard, according to murmurings around the State House. The Governor's order to discharge John A. Jones, director of the public employment offices, and his order that John J. Reardon, deputy in the income tax division, be dismissed, have aroused general Democratic opposition, for the first time since Mr. Curley began his term.

Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic member of the Governor's Council, is the leading objector to the Jones removal. Mr. Jones, long a member of the House of Representatives, is in general favor among Democrats and Republicans. His only mistake, it is alleged, is that he supported General Cole instead of Mr. Curley in the primaries.

There is no doubt that Governor Curley must retain all four Democratic Council members on his side to win his fight against Commissioner Leonard. And he will have a difficult struggle to influence one Republican member to join the Democrats to obtain the necessary five votes.

There is a feeling that Mr. Coakley may join the Curley opposition on Mr. Leonard's removal, unless the Governor rescinds his Jones order, or at least finds another post for the employment director. With Mr. Coakley voting against him, the Governor would face the doubly difficult task of winning over two Republican Councilors.

However, should the Governor drop his proposal to name Eugene M. McSweeney, former Boston Fire Commissioner, in Mr. Leonard's place, the Jones trade might not be necessary. State House gossip has Governor Curley considering Superintendent Martin H. King, former Capt. Jeremiah F. Gallivan, and Lieut. Inspector John H. Dorsey, as commissioner candidates. Each of these men has wide police experience, which most commissioners do not possess, and any one of them might meet instant Council approval.

* * *

Completely bewildered by the mass of figures and arguments fired from three sides for and against the proposed State insurance fund for workmen's compensation, the legislative committee on labor and industries plans to bring in experts to solve the problem with which it is confronted.

Recognizing that the figures and data furnished by labor advocates of the State fund, and by their opponents, composed mainly of insurance company employers and employees, are colored by naturally biased opinions, the committee plans to have experts from the Industrial Accident Board review the evidence. Undoubtedly the committee will be greatly influenced by the findings of the experts.

* * *

For six years, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, has fought for a retail sales tax, to solve the financial problems of Massachusetts. Defeat has been his reward for five years; and the chances for success appear no better in 1935, the sixth year.

Stacked against him is a hostile Democratic legislative delegation. Casual remarks indicate that few Democrats will favor the tax, despite Mr. Long's three-hour speech before the taxation committee. Most Democrats consider it a "poor man's tax" and their slogan is "soak the rich, not the poor." Several Republicans can be relied upon to join the Democrats in their opposition.

On the other side, are mayors and selectmen throughout the State. Practically all these officials would "crawl all the way to the State House on their hands and knees" if they could prevent a tax rate rise or effect a decrease. The sales tax proposal filed by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston would provide what they want, for it directs that the proceeds be distributed to cities and towns to reduce welfare relief burdens.

Governor Curley is the key man in the sales tax fight. Always an opponent of the measure, his remaining oppositionist undoubtedly would mean "thumbs down" for a sales tax. Yet in some political circles, it is intimated that the new revenue, ranging from $12,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually, according to the amount of exemption, may be sufficient to change the Governor's mind.

Should the Governor favor the bill, the attitude of the Legislature might very readily change, as there is little doubt that what he favors will carry weight this year.

World Trip by 'Comet' Costs About £3000

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

ONLY the stars are barred as destinations for the record-breaking De Havilland "Comet" airplane piloted by Mr. Kenneth Waller, which can now be chartered at the rate of 2s. 6d. a mile.

A laconic advertisement to the effect that the "Comet" can be hired for 200-mile-an-hour flights to anywhere in the world appeared in the London press recently.

The "Comet" is the same plane which Mr. Waller and Lieut. Cathcart Jones flew to Australia and back. It is ready to act as a "taxi" or take mails anywhere.

Those who so desire may be piloted round the world for a little over £3000, or across the Atlantic for £500.

Art Notes

Anthony Thième

At Grace Horne's Gallery there is a large, full exhibition of pictures by Anthony Thième, one of a small group of Bostonians who have achieved popularity in recent years, and who have reaped prizes and been subject to all manifestations of "success."

Looking from canvas to canvas, it is apparent Mr. Thième is an indefatigable worker, that he is not content with one viewpoint, that he adapts his brush to a fresh visualization. His earlier work was characterized by the traits of the naturalist school deriving from the impressionist method of Edward Manet; few strokes, prominent distribution of light and shade, sharp contrast. There is the effect of objects thrown emphatically into three dimensions, not by sculptural modulations, but by the play of light on each surface. The depth is enhanced not by masses, or rounded forms, but by jutting angles. Withal it is an impressionistic effect, a fleeting, transitory one, for as one examines the objects more fully the eye demands certain amenities, more than a shrewd patchwork of light and dark tones. The method becomes obvious, the pastose brushwork a bit heavy. It serves nevertheless for the rapid impression.

Mr. Thième reveals the ability to subdue his rigorous methods. In a series of pictures devoted to scenery in his native Holland, he works for a subtle, veiled, enhancing surface. The theatrical method gives way to an appealing, unostentatious and more profound concept. There is a greater sense of permanence. More is implied than exists. Moods emanate. Overtones are implied. Though the first method has a startling virtuoso character, the second seems the finer and ultimately the more expressive. Like other deft, successful painters in Boston, Mr. Thième seems deliberately to avoid influences in modern painting which, intelligently assimilated, would enrich his painting greatly.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary Japanese prints lent by Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; prints by Daumier, Dürer, Rembrandt, Shannon and Zorn.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Prints by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 23. English water colors; Chinese folk design in textiles. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North-American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Women's City Club—Exhibition of paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen. Through Feb. 22.

Copley Society—Paintings by Maria W. de Lockwood. Through Feb. 22.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Exhibition of sculpture and old master drawing reproductions by Arnold Geissbuhler.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings by Margaret H. Wright; also early photographs of Bostonians. Through Feb. 28.

Fine Arts Guild, Inc. (Cambridge)—Exhibition of sculpture and drawing by George Demetrios. Through Feb. 23.

Boston City Club—Water colors and etchings by Levon West. Through Feb. 24.

J. F. Olsson & Co., Cambridge—Etchings by Sears Gallagher, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge. Through Feb. 82.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of drawings in pastels by Arthur Spear. Through Feb. 29. Also water colors by John Lavelle. Through Feb. 26.

R. H. White Co. (Milling Road Shop)—Exhibition of paintings by Harold Lund and Ernest Perry. Through Feb. 23.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Water color sketches by Charles R. Knapp. Through Feb. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through March 2.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of paintings and water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner. Through Feb. 23.

Boston Art Club—Exhibits by Molly Luce, Aimee Lamb, Marguerite S. Pearson, Elizabeth O. Paxton, Marion Sloane, Philip Hicks, William J. Kaula, Anthony Thieme.

Boston Society of Independent Artists—Eighth annual exhibition. Through Feb. 24.

Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of pastel paintings by E. Pettingill. Through Feb. 23.

Fred Olsson's Gallery, Cambridge—Harvard etchings by Owen Selwyn.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition by New England Society of Contemporary Art.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by the late Henry W. Rice, continued through Feb. 23. Landscapes and marines by members of the Guild. Through March 2.

Vose Galleries—Forty-sixth Annual Exhibition by The Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties.

Fesjer Brothers—Aquatones by Evelyn Marx. Through March 2.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by Otis P. Cook Jr. Through Feb. 28.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Butler Declares Facts Suppressed On Fascist March

General Implies Big Men and Millions in Cash Were Behind Plot

KENNETT SQUARE, Penna., Feb. 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, retired Marine commander, declared last night that some of the "most important" portions of his testimony before the congressional committee on un-American activities had been "suppressed" in the group's report to Congress.

General Butler made the assertion in an address radiocast from his home here.

He charged the committee, investigating an alleged Fascist plot against the Government, ignored important witnesses whose names were written into the record of its inquiry.

The committee presented its report to the House last week, which, General Butler said, made it unnecessary for him to "remain silent" any longer.

"Like most committees," he declared, "it has slaughtered the little and allowed the big to escape. The big shots weren't even called to testify.

"Why wasn't Col. Grayson M. P. Murphy, New York broker, . . . called?" he went on.

"Why wasn't Louis Howe, secretary to the President of the United States called? And why wasn't Governor Ely of Massachusetts called; and why wasn't Al. Smith called? and why wasn't Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of the staff of the United States Army called? And why wasn't Hanford McNider, former American Legion commander, called? They were all mentioned in the testimony. And why was all mention of these names suppressed from the committee report?"

General Butler also brought in the name of Gerald P. MacGuire, employed in Colonel Murphy's brokerage office, who was mentioned in connection with an offer made to the former marine head to lead a march of alleged Fascists on Washington.

General Butler, however, declared the movement was not a "Fascist" affair.

"No, this was no piker setup," he said. "MacGuire, who was the agent of the Wall Street bankers and brokers who proposed this organization, told me that $3,000,000 was 'on the line' and that $300,000,000—and that's a lot of money even today—was in view to put over this plot to bluff the Government.

"As a matter of fact, the leaders, as represented by MacGuire, had no real ideas on Fascism. Their plan was to use the 500,000 men of the American Legion for their purpose. And it seems the Legion wasn't hard to get. Didn't MacGuire testify before the congressional committee that by the expenditure of less than $50,000 he forced through the 1933 Legion convention in Chicago a gold resolution. What do American veterans, dear fellows that they are, know about gold clauses? Why, even the Supreme Court hasn't been able to make up its mind."

General Butler declared the American Legion "is controlled by the bankers."

"For years," he said, "the bankers, by buying big clubhouses for various poses, by financing its beginning and otherwise, have tried to make a strike-breaking organization of the Legion."

Actors Oppose Stage Plan To Show Hauptmann Jury

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The American Federation of Actors last night protested against the possible showing of persons connected with the Hauptmann trial before the public of the drama, particularly the Hauptmann jury in vaudeville. A statement was issued which says:

"The federation believes the stage should be kept clear of people whose names have gained public attention through association with criminal trials, as their appearances do the theater more harm than good."

Music in Boston

Peoples Symphony Orchestra

The eighth concert of the Peoples Symphony Orchestra, in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, was notable for the presentation, for the first time in Boston, of the orchestral suite drawn by Roger Sessions from his incidental music to Andreev's drama, "The Black Maskers." This is by all odds the most impressive of the scores that Mr. Sevitzky has elicited from American composers, so far as this listener has heard his offerings under that head.

The "Black Maskers" music was written in 1923, and the present suite was made from it in 1927. Its four movements comprise a wild dance, a Scena descriptive of the Black Maskers overrunning the festival, a Dirge, and music descriptive of the burning of the castle. The first two of these movements recall the fast movements of the Symphony—complex rhythms and harsh atonality. The Dirge, more analagous to the slow movement of the Symphony, reveals the composer's ability to create salient themes and to employ them contrapuntally and harmonically with a restrained emotion. The Finale marks a distinct falling off into tawdry descriptive effects.

The music bears the earmarks of the period in which it was composed, and openly acknowledges its indebtedness to the hero of the time, Stravinsky. But the material is original and plastic, and although its use follows an established idiom, a definite musical individuality is nevertheless disclosed.

The performance was of an excellence never approached by this orchestra under any of its former leaders. The concert opened with a highly dramatized publication of Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture. The other items of the printed program were the Recitative and Air de Lia from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue," with Mme. Maria Kousevitzky as soloist, and the First Symphony of Kalinnikov.

Mischa Elman

Mischa Elman, long absent from Boston concert halls, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He was accompanied by Vladimir Padwa, pianist. His program listed Nardini's Sonata in D, the "Kreutzer" Sonata of Beethoven, Bruch's G minor Concerto and Vieztemps's Ballade et Polonaise.

In these days one does not expect to see Symphony Hall crowded for recitals; but neither does one expect to see a mere handful of listeners gathered to hear a violinist of Mr. Elman's standing—even in a snowstorm. It is true that Mr. Elman has not been heard here for a number of years, and that the public quickly forgets. Still, it was depressing to see the rows of empty seats.

The few who were present evidently felt their responsibility, for they applauded the player with exceptional warmth. He in his turn, and greatly to his credit as an artist, played as if he had 2500 listeners before him. The remembered virtues were renewed—the broad, deep tone, the finished technique, the emotional warmth—with perhaps an added depth of musical feeling. If Mr. Elman does not achieve quite the intellectual heights of a few other violinists, he nevertheless gives a fresh and moving interpretation to such familiar items as the "Kreutzer" Sonata and the Bruch Concerto, which were the numbers this reviewer heard.

Ruth Slenczynski

The newest child prodigy, Ruth Slenczynski, 10 years old, played the piano in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon. Her program was made up of items from Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Schubert, Josef Slenczynski and Chopin, including the B flat minor Sonata. The audience, which filled the hall, applauded her eagerly.

Ruth unquestionably has an exceptional talent. For a child of her years, her technique is remarkable, her memory astonishing. She not only knew her notes but she played them according to a system of expression which evidently had been outlined for her and faithfully learned; quiet here, loud there, now quick, now slow. Further, she is already a showman in an unobtrusive way. All this is well calculated to amaze the public.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that Ruth is a mature musician or an interpretive artist. At her age, what can she know of the stress of human life, of profound emotion? And without that knowledge, without the intellectual and emotional depth that comes (sometimes) with maturity, how can she reveal the musical essence of the Chopin Sonata, for example?

Putting aside one's wonder that a child of 10 can play these scores at all, that she even can command a tone of considerable power, one must recognize that at present her accomplishment is strictly limited. Her dynamic scale is all black-and-white. Her palette is restricted. Her phrasing is stiff and often awkward. Her line is frequently obscure. Even her technique is not infallible.

What we heard was a talent remarkable for the child's age. This talent, if it is to be conserved, should not be exploited. Ruth should go into retirement for five years, study under the best teachers, pursue her education in other lines as well, and play as a child with other children. Meantime, it would be best if she did not play in public. L. A. S.

Flute Players Club

With a program which sustained its reputation for presenting the new and the unusual in music for diversified combinations of instruments, the Boston Flute Players Club gave its seventy-fifth concert yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. The artists were Joseph Lautner, tenor; G. Laurent, flute; F. Gillet, oboe; V. Polatschek, clarinet; R. Allard, bassoon; G. Boettcher, French horn; J. M. Sanromá, pianist, and Mrs. Lois Wilson Lautner, who accompanied her husband in a group of songs by Brahms. The instrumental numbers comprised a Sextet by Edward Burlingame Hill, Trois pièces brèves by Ibert, Divertimento, Op. 26-B, by Daniel Gregory Mason and the Mozart Quintet in E flat major. All but the Brahms and Mozart items came to first performance in Boston.

Professor Hill's Sextet is well made, as one might expect it to be, and the final movement is jolly enough to give listeners and performers an equally good time. It was an unfortunate bit of program arrangement which placed the Mason Divertimento after the Ibert number. The Ibert is piquant, the first movement being especially clever in utilizing the best registers of the instruments, and the final one is of arresting rhythmic proportions. The Andante is a bit self-conscious, Mr. Mason's piece contained an amusing little march, but the puckish capers of M. Ibert's first "brève" nad, unfortunately stolen much of its thunder. The fugue, however, was written in Mr. Mason's thoroughly competent manner on a peculiar subject, difficult but extremely interesting.

Mr. Lautner's songs were conventional, sung with a conventional interpretation. This singer is evincing a tendency toward attacking a tone below pitch and tightening it up on a crescendo—a practice which he should discard if he would give his listeners a maximum of pleasure.

G. M. S.

Cornwallis' Road Remains

The "Old Anson Road," a highway built by Lord Cornwallis during the Revolutionary War, can still be seen in Chatham County, North Carolina.

Townsend Faces Sharp Questions From Senators

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Dr. F. E. Townsend tried to convince the Senate Finance Committee today that $200 monthly pensions for all over 60 was a "simple expedient" for meeting the nation's economic troubles, but the committee found it not so "simple."

The author of the Townsend pension plan was subjected to a sarcastic, sometimes humorous cross-examination by committee members. But he stood his ground, contending his plan would probably double the volume of business and bring an era of plenty.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, said that with 10,000,000 or more aged, the plan would cost $24,000,000,000 a year. But a 2 per cent tax would raise only $5,000,000,000, leaving a deficit of $19,000,000,000 a year.

"Yes," Dr. Townsend said, "but we will not be able to put 10,000,000 on the pension immediately. It took two years to get 4,000,000 men into the army. We would have to examine each citizen for his citizenship and age, as we examined applicants for the army."

"Would we have much trouble drafting people to take this pension?" Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas asked sarcastically.

"Oh, now," Dr. Townsend said.

"Well, you were comparing it to raising an army," the Texan said.

"Doctor, do you believe this is a sound economic plan?" Senator Alden W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky asked.

"I know it is," the Californian replied firmly.

He contended the plan would double or quadruple business and that "mass production has a tendency to lower prices."

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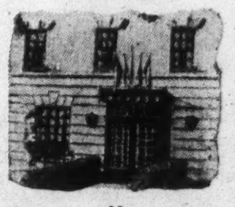
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Gold Ornaments Worn Before Flood of Noah's Time Uncovered

Mesopotamia excavations reveal jewelry and gems approximately 5700 years old and antedating oldest previously discovered by at least 500 years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

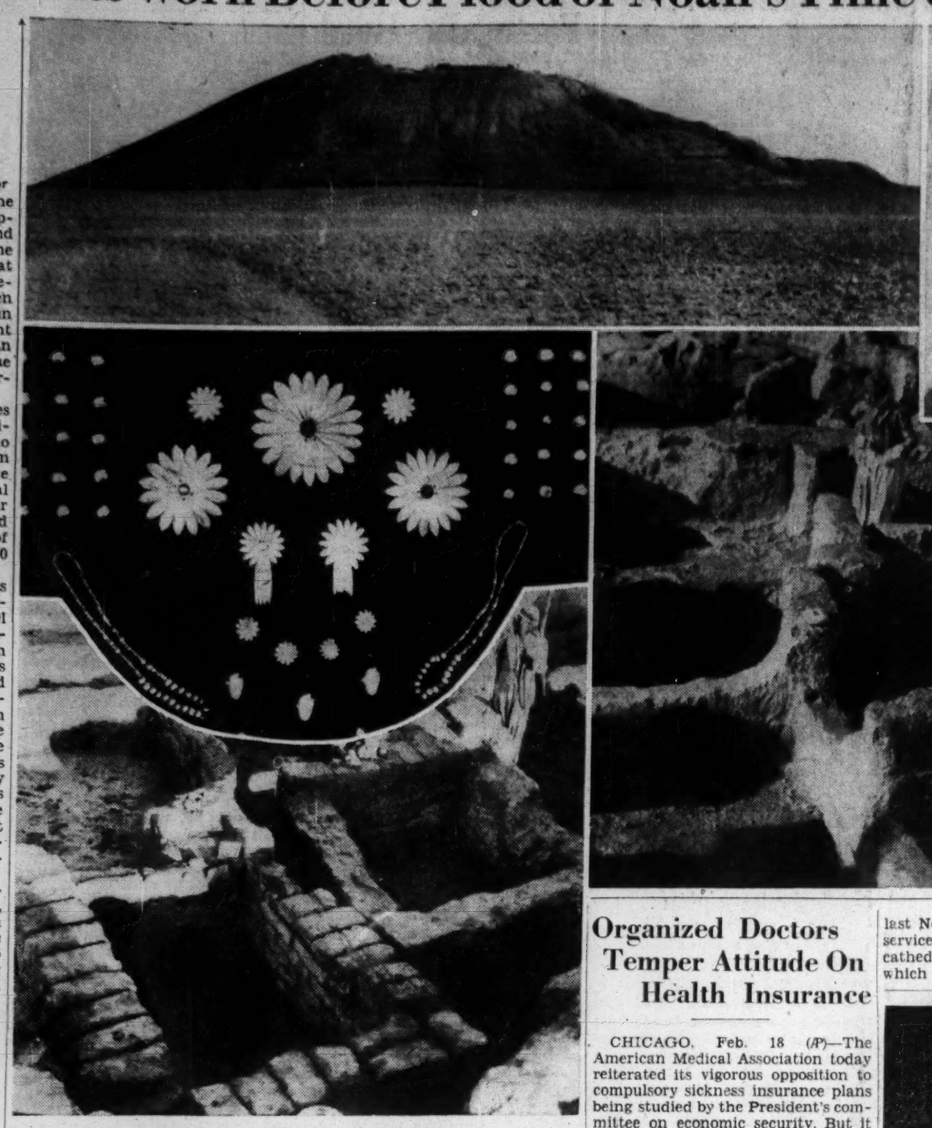
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—The oldest gold relics ever disclosed, approximately 5700 years old, and antedating by at least 500 years the gold found in the Royal Tombs at Ur of the Chaldees, the oldest previously discovered, have been brought to light at Tepe Gawra in northern Mesopotamia by a joint expedition from the American School of Oriental Research and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania here.

Not only have these discoveries pushed back by centuries the earliest known facts of these people who dwelt within the Mesopotamian plains, but test trenches indicate that future excavations will reveal the remains of at least 10 earlier civilizations, bringing to light a fund of information about the culture of these people as far back as 6000 B. C.

Although these gold ornaments and precious stones recently discovered were found in the eleventh level at the Tepe Gawra mound, they belong to the civilization of the eighth level, being found in the tombs which were sunk from that level, and date from about 3500 B. C., or thereabouts, several centuries earlier than the Ur period, which witnessed the flood. There was no flood at the cite of the Tepe Gawra mound, since this location was too far up the valley or plain of the Tigris and Euphrates for a flood, but the period of these latest discoveries does antedate that of the flood of Noah's time, according to officials of the University Museum here.

Tepe Gawra's location is approximately 500 miles northwest of Ur, and is just across the river from the Biblical city of Nineveh. The modern city of Mosul is within 15 miles of the mound which, according to Dr. E. A. Speiser, of the museum, here, will probably reveal more information about the peoples of these ancient times than we know of certain periods of the Middle Ages.

Dr. Speiser headed the first excavations at this cite, in 1927, when the American School of Oriental Research and Dropsie College, of this city, financed a joint expedition there. The present campaign is the fifth to be undertaken at that site, and is under the directorship of Dr. Charles Bache, who accompanied Dr. Speiser as assistant in the third expedition, and assumed full charge of subsequent ones when Dr. Speiser returned to this country.



Excavating the World's Oldest City

Upper Left—Great Mound at Tepe Gawra Where City Was Discovered. Trial Trenches Dug Below the 5700-Year-Old City Have Revealed Remains of at Least Ten Earlier Civilizations. Upper Right—Charles Bache, Field Director of Joint Archaeological Expedition From American School of Oriental Research and the University Museum and the University of Pennsylvania. Inset—A Few of the Rosettes, Beads and Other Ornaments of Gold and Electrum Found in the Tombs and Which Illustrate Craftsmanship of the Period. Lower Left—The Remains of Several Tombs at Tepe Gawra Which Belong to the Same Period as the City. Lower Right—Ruins of the Walls of Private Houses Found in the City.

'Books' in Disc Form Provided by Library To Be Read by Ear

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The American Foundation for the Blind, with headquarters at 125 East Forty-Sixth Street, is today arranging to place the newly perfected "talking books" which the Library of Congress is publishing in the hands of at least 2500 blind persons in this area, it was announced here today. These "books" now may be had through the New York Public Library.

Persons who will receive the "talking book" machines will be recommended to the Foundation by social work agencies serving the blind. These "books" are in the form of a flat, lightweight disc on which the voice of an expert reader, reading the book aloud, has been recorded. Approximately 6500 words can be recorded on the two sides of a disc.

A group of prominent men and women, known nationally, has been appointed by the foundation as a national committee to sponsor the effort to provide these "books" to the blind. Among them are Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the Governor of New York; Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William H. Moore, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Felix M. Warburg, William Ziegler Jr., and John R. Mott, of New York; Louis Bamberger, of Newark; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Cambridge, Mass.; W. Cameron Forbes and Henry Hornblower, of Boston; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Hartford; Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Maj. John J. Pershing, of Washington, and William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan.

St. Petersburg Shows Gain In Winter Tourist Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 18—Registrations of winter visitors reached a total of 40,313 at the Chamber of Commerce here Feb. 12. This is a gain of 8252 over the same time a year ago and is almost as great as the total at the end of the season last year.

Since it is supposed that only one winter visitor out of four is registered at the Chamber of Commerce, the actual total of tourists who have visited St. Petersburg this season is estimated at 150,000.

Miller Works for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Former Gov. B. M. Miller, whose last few weeks in office before he retired on Jan. 14 were marked by activity against violators of the State's prohibition laws, has taken the stump against repeal of those statutes. A referendum on retention or modification will be held on Feb. 26, and the former chief executive is an active worker for the Alabama Temperance Alliance.

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Oklahoma Hunts 18 Escaped Convicts

GRANITE, Okla., Feb. 18 (AP)—Eighteen convicts were at large in the Southwest today after a wholesale break from the state reformatory in which women and children were used as shields and one guard was killed.

Back in the cells were 13 other convicts who had joined in the Sunday dash for liberty, while Mrs. George E. Waters—the nation's only feminine warden of a male prison—shunned praise for her heroism and sought the source of pistols smuggled to the leaders.

Hastily summoned sheriff's posses rode throughout the night over the short grass plains seeking to flush the felons from their hiding places. All major highways were blockaded and farmers grimly guarded their homes against possible depredations of the freed killers and roboers.

From two smuggled pistols, the plot expanded abruptly to its deadly completion.

The break followed an investigation of reports of cruel treatment of the inmates.

Twenty-one of the more determined prisoners swarmed into parked automobiles or stopped drivers of cars on the big highway upon which the reformatory faces. Three of them were recaptured later by possemen at Sayre.

Mrs. Waters' administration has been investigated by three different state agencies. Ironically, many of the fugitives, less than a fortnight ago, scrawled their signatures to a petition asking that Mrs. Waters be retained as head of the reformatory and praising her administration.

Machine Guns Stolen

BEAUMONT, Texas, Feb. 18 (AP)—The national guard armory here was robbed of eight Browning machine guns and 3600 rounds of ammunition Feb. 16 by two young men. Identification experts said fingerprints left on a door indicate that one of the thieves was Raymond Hamilton, southwest desperado, who escaped from the Texas penitentiary death house last summer and from a recent Dallas police trap.

Theater Robbed of $11,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—A robber, who carried off his loot in a paper bag, entered the Roxy Theater at Seventh Avenue and 50th Street just after midnight today, tied up three officials of the theater and escaped with cash estimated at between $11,000 and $16,000.

Square Dealers Push Anti-Long Campaign

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 18 (AP)—Activities of the Square Deal Association "companies" in Louisiana are spreading while spokesmen for the organization denounced Senator Huey P. Long and Gov. O. K. Allen for the accidental shooting of a trooper in the state capital martial law zone.

The Square Dealers are sworn to a platform opposing the "dictatorship" of Senator Long.

Former Judge Charles Kilbourne of Clinton, La., and Mrs. J. Roussel, president of the women's division of the Square Deal Association, issued statements blaming the fatal wounding of the soldier on Long and Allen for maintaining the garrison at Baton Rouge in "senseless soldier play."

Governors Oppose 'Hot Oil' Shipments

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Governor's Oil-Control Conference adopted Feb. 16 a resolution calling on Congress for speedy passage of a bill carrying out the policy of prohibition of the movement of "hot" (illegally produced) oil in interstate commerce. The resolution was offered by William Downing of Colorado. As originally offered the proposal called for a measure similar to the Connally bill before Congress, but was amended to put it in more general language.

While waiting on revised copies of the oil states' compact proposed by Gov. James V. Allred of Texas, Gov E. W. Marland of Oklahoma read to the conference a proposed code of his own, which included market demand and production allotment features against which Governor Allred had stood firm throughout the session.

The California and Kansas delegations told the conference the Marland proposals more nearly met with their views as to what should be done than the Allred proposal, which would limit the pact to prevention of physical waste.

Planes End 4000-Mile Cruise

COLON, Panama, Feb. 18 (AP)—A squadron of 23 United States naval planes dropped down at Coco Solo Feb. 16, completing a 4000-mile cruise of the Caribbean.

Organized Doctors Temper Attitude On Health Insurance

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—The American Medical Association today reiterated its vigorous opposition to compulsory sickness insurance plans being studied by the President's committee on economic security. But it tempered its stand by approving projects for setting up systems of voluntary illness insurance on a community basis.

Decrying what it termed attempts to regiment the profession in proposed legislation and attacking certain sections of the Wagner bill embodying the National Administration's social security program, the association's House of Delegates adopted a declaration of policy for its 100,000 member physicians.

The report, carried unanimously at the second extraordinary session in the organization's history, pointed out more than 150 plans for medical service were undergoing study and trial in various communities.

"Payment for medical service, whether by prepayment plans, installment purchase or voluntary hospital insurance plans, must hold," the House of Delegates report added, "as absolutely distinct, remuneration for hospital care on one hand and the individual, personal ministrations of the physician on the other."

Archbishop's Fine Upheld

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 16 (AP)—As result of a decision rendered today by the Supreme Court, Archbishop Pascual Diaz must pay a fine of 500 pesos (about $140) or go to jail for 15 days for officiating outside of his diocese. The Archbishop was fined last November for having performed services at Ixtapalapa, outside the cathedral, but appealed the sentence which the higher court reaffirmed.

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Philippines Move To Curb Japanese Growers of Hemp

Sub-Leases of Public Lands in Davao Province Declared Illegal

MANILA, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Philippine Government moved yesterday to curb the inroads of Japanese landholders in the rich hemp-growing Province of Davao in the southern islands, origin of the so-called Manila hemp.

Back from a 12-day survey of the province, which the Filipinos sometimes call "Davaokuo," Eulogio Rodriguez, Secretary of Agriculture, launched a move for wholesale cancellation of subleases of public lands, which he maintains are illegal.

Conferences on the problem were scheduled, with Japanese consular officials participating. Mr. Rodriguez stated he now considers impractical a project to purchase all Japanese plantations in Davao, but he recommended strict appreciation of insular laws governing landholdings by aliens.

He cited a recent survey showing that Japanese controlled 126,000 acres in Davao. He claimed that leases to 64,372 acres were illegally held.

Toyojo Kaneko, Japanese consul at Davao, told Mr. Rodriguez that "the Japenese have invested $25,000,000 in Davao, and in addition 4000 Japanese have perished while pioneering in Davao. Two thousand of these were killed by wild tribesmen."

"The Davao holdings of the Japanese could be bought for $10,000,000," said Representative Jose T. Surtida, spokesman for a group of legislators favoring purchase.

"The Japanese are in Davao purely for business," commented Consul-General Atsushi Kimura. "Naturally a reasonable and concrete offer will meet sympathetic consideration."

The Japanese consul at Davao estimates the number of his nationals there at 13,000, but independent estimates range up to 25,000.

Recent semi-official reports indicated that the Japanese own or lease well over 100,000 acres of land, mostly in Davao, but also in Cotabato and Zamboanga, provinces of Mindanao, and also on the island of Palawan.

White Gives Impromptu Party For Hoovers at Kansas Home

Just a Meeting of 'Has Beens,' He Says, With Some Spoon Bread, Kentucky Ham and Lots of Fun With No Political Significance

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 18 (AP)—There were big doin's at the home of William Allen White last night. Herbert Hoover was in town.

The Sage of Emporia, who has been rushing to meet editions as a writer and publisher most of his life, made one "deadline" after another for the event—one of those homey affairs for which "Bill" and his wife "Sallie," are noted.

It was a spontaneous affair. When Mr. White heard the former President, his long-time friend and political crony was coming through, he telegraphed his Republican compatriots:

"Let's give a party for Hoover. Bring your tux."

Mr. Hoover came, as did his son, Allan. There were a half dozen well-known Republicans and their wives.

Mrs. White stirred up some Kentucky spoon bread; there were sliced Kentucky ham and strawberry shortcake.

"Nothing fancy," Mrs. White explained. "Just plain staple groceries without 'drugs, paints, or oils.'"

The host explained there wasn't the "slightest political significance" attached to the dinner, "just a lot of past masters in the has-been society," putting on "the work from the grand lodge."

Several of the "past masters" at the dinner also were in attendance in 1927 when Mr. Hoover was a guest of the Whites for an outdoor dinner of chicken and roasting ears. On that occasion, Mr. Hoover, then being mentioned for the presidential nomination, answered questions for three hours.

The Whites were not taken aback when it was decided to make the event an all-night affair.

"While we won't say where we're sleeping," Mr. White said, "it's a safe bet we will have pallets under the grand piano in the living room."

To accommodate the guests, all of whom stayed for the night, the Whites took over the home of their son, William L. White, across the street. The younger Whites are in New York.

Among the guests were former Senator Henry J. Allen, Charles F. Scott, director of publicity in the 1932 campaign; Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture, and Henry Haskell of the Kansas City Star.

Bryan University Objects To Anti-Evolution Repeal

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 16 (AP)—The faculty and students of the William Jennings Bryan University, which came into being at Dayton as a memorial to the Commoner after the famous evolution trial there in 1926, petitioned the Legislature yesterday not to pass a pending bill to repeal Tennessee's anti-evolution statute.

The letter of petition was signed by Judson A. Rudd, president of the university; D. W. Ryther Jr., dean, and Lloyd E. Fish, students' representative.

Tests Show Only 1 Out of 10 Homes Lighted Efficiently
CLEVELAND, OHIO—A recent check-up shows that not more than one home in ten uses light effectively, according to Dr. Mathew Luckiesh, Director of Lighting Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland.
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LAMPS—FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Permanent Arms Bureau Plan Weighed at Geneva Against Litvinoff Peace Conference

American Share in Arms Parley Held Proof Senate Would Agree to Permanent Body Without Commitments of League Covenant

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 18—The Miscellaneous Provisions Committee of the Disarmament Conference, now meeting, is particularly concerned with two propositions which at first sight are similar, inasmuch as they both tend to establish a permanent body for the consideration of questions which have been before the conference.

Yet there is a substantial difference. One proposal is that there should be a permanent disarmament commission. The other is that there should be a permanent peace conference.

The first would merely keep the conference more or less nominally in being, by setting up a continuing commission. The other would supersede the conference by establishing an entirely new organization of an ambitious character, which would take from the League itself its chief function—i. e., the guardianship of the peace.

Litvinoff's Proposal

The first might be restricted to technical questions, and questions of procedure, concerning disarmament. The second would have for its scope the whole range of political questions which concern peace.

But doubtless this is at present largely in the realm of speculation. Maxim Litvinoff, who proposed a Permanent Peace Conference, did not draw up a precise scheme. He simply developed his idea somewhat rhetorically. It was left vague. It has, moreover, to overcome considerable opposition.

The suggestion of a permanent commission, on the other hand, is a modest enough plan which receives general approval. It may mean little more than that, even if the Disarmament Conference is indefinitely postponed, it will not be abandoned. It will possess an organ which may always work, more or less intensively.

America Could Join

The recent check to American membership of the World Court indirectly bears on Mr. Litvinoff's scheme. For the United States has taken part in the Disarmament Conference, without being a member of the League. It could presumably, in the same conditions, belong to the Permanent Peace Conference without legislative formality; it could help to frame the constitution of that Peace Conference, without having a Covenant, such as exists for the League, to revise; it could play its role in the preservation of peace in the world without being bound by ready-made regulations, without committing itself to a particular method, since such a method is not yet fixed.

The Disarmament Conference began, after years of preliminary labor, three years ago. Many hopes have been disappointed. The world is apparently launched on a new course of armaments. Yet the flame which was lit three years ago is not to be allowed to expire. That is, in different forms, the purpose of both the proposals on the agenda of the Miscellaneous Provisions Committee.

Even the proposal of a Permanent Disarmament Commission, despite its modesty, raises a highly important question. For such a body would obviously be given the charge of surveying the execution of any arms convention which may hereafter be signed. That is a vital function. Therefore it is not a small matter to determine the composition and the competence of such a commission.

Reviewing Peace Fabric

The convention, or conventions, which are actually envisaged, relate to the control of traffic in arms and budgetary publicity. Whatever is decided on these subjects must be coordinated with the scheme for a permanent commission.

The other proposal—that for the transformation of the conference into a Permanent Peace Conference—is at once far vaster and far vaguer. It is objected that it really postulates a rival league—that is to say, the existing League would be asked, tacitly or overtly, to dispossess itself of its principal functions, and while carrying on in the domain of social amelioration and what are usually regarded as non-controversial subjects (though in fact they raise controversy) leave serious affairs of international relations, pacts, security, settlements, disarmament, and so forth, to the new organization.

It is obvious that put in such a way the project must meet with tremendous opposition. Yet it is possible to soften the formula, and to work out the principles of a more reasonable institution.

Evidently, whenever and however the Litvinoff idea is given tangible substance, a large debate on the fundamentals of international organization will be provoked. The whole problem of peace—as distinct from one part of it, namely, disarmament—will again be before us, and should be thought through anew.

Britain Prepares Wide Celebration Of King's Jubilee

British Industries Fair Opens at London, as Annual Event

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Visitors to the British Industries Fair here had first glimpse of a limited edition of "loving cups" specially produced at the Royal Doulton potteries in connection with King George's forthcoming silver jubilee.

For some time the artists and workers of the potteries at Stoke-on-Trent have been busy preparing these special mugs. They are hand painted. Only a few selected men are able to do the work.

Elsewhere over Britain preparations are also going ahead for the celebration to follow May 6, the day when King George celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of his rule.

It is planned that every town, village and hamlet in Britain will be gay with flowers and flags and bunting. Each town is preparing its own parade and its own pageant.

Preparations in London alone involve the expenditure of several hundreds of thousands of pounds. In one borough in London £10,000 is to be spent on the decoration of "An Empire Street," and the carrying out throughout the borough's area of an Empire decorative scheme.

Whitehall and the Thames Embankment, stern white guardians of Government, are to be made gay with bunting and flags. All the main buildings are to be floodlit, at the expense of the lighting authorities.

Elsewhere in London, too, plans for floodlighting the buildings are being prepared. Some of the main big stores are to light up their buildings. Buckingham Palace will also be bathed in light.

Perhaps the most impressive pageant of the celebrations will be when King George and Queen Mary drive from the Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral for the Thanksgiving service. They will be escorted, not merely by the usual flashing horsemen, but by splendidly clad Indian princes.

Special naval, military and air pageants are to be held. The fleet is to come into the Thames en masse and fire a royal salute. Later in July, King George will hold a Jubilee Review at Portsmouth and is expected to lead the fleet himself.

The Royal Air Force is preparing a spectacular review, with massed aerobatic flying.

Throughout the Empire special Jubilee issues of stamps are being made. They will be released simultaneously in the 43 territories on May 6.

Loving Cups for British Industries Fair

© Fox

Workers Are Busy in Preparation

This Photograph Shows Artist at the Royal Doulton Potteries at Burslen, Stokes-on-Trent, Painting Loving Cups to Be Shown at Annual Exhibition.

Powers Must Act To Preserve China, Lothian Declares

British Statesman Warns of Japan's Plan for Domination

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 18—The Marquis of Lothian today gave gravest warning of the immediate necessity for financial and other help for China to prevent Japan's presenting to the world a new and even vaster and more undesirable "fait accompli" than it has already successfully brought off in Manchoukuo.

Lord Lothian said that while Japan had some case for intervention in Manchoukuo it has none for similar action in China.

Two Offers

Recently reported Japanese activities, Lord Lothian says in a statement published in The London Times today, leaves no doubt about what is impending. These activities, he recalls, include two offers. One is the offer to China of money and military help to meet that country's pressing difficulties alike economic and consequent upon the so-called Communist civil war. The other is the threat that with the event of China's rejecting this offer then a repetition may occur of such events as the Manchoukuo incident of 1931, the Shanghai clash of 1932, and the Chahar-Jehol clash of even more recent days.

That Japan has "set to work to tear up the Nine-Power Washington Treaty and the collective system in the Far East," Lord Lothian says, "is certain."

"No Question of War"

"There is, of course, no question of war," he said. "That is the strength of the Japanese position, as they well know. But there is all the difference between the policy of drift before the apparently inevitable and a vigorous use of such power and influence as other signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty possess. . . . China does not want to be absorbed by Japan. She wishes to stand on her own legs without any foreign control. The United States, the British Empire, Russia, France and Italy can give her more effective financial help than can Japan and if they make the most of their position they can probably not only keep China in the orbit of the League of Nations and the Washington treaties, but they can preserve their own legitimate rights as well."

Danger of Famine In Russia Told By Relief Committee

International Groups Tell of Distress in Parts of Soviet Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 18—A considerable part of the Russian population is again in imminent danger of famine, according to a manifesto issued here by the Jewish Relief Committee for Russia, the Inter-Confessional and International Russian Relief Committee for Church Assistance and the Inter-Confessional and International Relief Committee for the Famine Areas in the Soviet Union.

For the last two years, the statement says, information of unimpeachable authenticity and emanating from eyewitnesses has testified to the distress in various parts of the Soviet Union; while at the present day even Russian sources allow it to appear that a large part of the population in the famine areas has been deprived of its reserves and is in need.

It was the army, the industrial population and various other privileged groups in the towns who were the chief beneficiaries of the harvest, the statement continues; the very existence of the agrarian population, and more especially that of the non-collectivized peasants, is seriously endangered.

The committee therefore "appeals to the conscience of the world on behalf of the populations which are now threatened with death from starvation, and demands that in order to avoid a repetition of the tragedy of 1933, light must be thrown on the position and the necessary assistance be assured."

The three committees which are reporting in the joint manifesto have their headquarters at Geneva and Vienna.

China Helps Farmers To Import Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's National Government has taken cognizance of the distressed condition of interior rural districts by making it cheaper and easier for the farmers to import modern machinery.

The Ministry of Railways, controlling Chinese Government-owned lines, has decided to reduce the rates of transportation on machinery and other equipment to consignees along the railways; this will benefit factories, and a 20 per cent rebate is to be given on freight charges for agricultural implements.

Instructions have been sent out to all affected points. Word has also been dispatched that the provincial and municipal governments, as well as the ministries and commissions of the National Government, are to co-operate in the Ministry of Railway's plans for encouraging the development of industry in the interior, and particularly in the railway zones.

China's Road Staff Builds 3560 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—More than 5700 kilometers, or 3560 miles of modern highway have been constructed in the eight central and southeastern provinces of China since the organization of a Government Roads Bureau in May, 1932, states a report issued by the National Economic Council.

Co-operating with the Provincial Governments of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, the bureau helped to complete six highways linking up with the provinces.

It also helped the Fukien Provincial Government build an 872-kilometer highway along the Fukien-Kiangsi border, and granted a loan for building a 570-kilometer road along the Kiangsi-Kwantung-Fukien border.

'Young Marshal' Buys American Monoplane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's famous "Young Marshal" Chang Hsiao-liang, son of the late Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria, has just given most concrete evidence of his continued interest in aviation by buying an American Boeing all-metal monoplane similar—save in its luxurious inner furnishings—to the plane which won third place in the recent London-to-Melbourne air race.

The plane was shipped to Shanghai, landed at the newly enlarged Lunghwa field to the south of the city, assembled under the eye of Marshal Chang's close personal friend, James C. Elder, and with the personal direction and participation of his American pilot, Julius A. Barr. It was test-flown off Lunghwa before being taken to Marshal Chang at Hankow where he is military commander in charge of bandit suppression activities.

'Dated' Milk in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Milk consumers found something new on their milk bottles Saturday. It was a dated cap which bore the inscription "to be sold before Saturday noon." It was a part of the new milk control ordinance, recently adopted. All milk delivered in the morning must carry an inscription saying it must be sold before noon of that day.

Milk Drinking Gains In Chinese Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—The prospect that the Chinese may become a nation of milk-drinkers is opened up by a survey of the dairy business in Nanking, which shows that the capital maintains 20 dairies in a state of comparative prosperity.

An analysis of the consumers revealed teachers and students as the most regular customers. Officials came next, but it was apparent that neither the ordinary merchant class nor those still lower in the social scale had yet come to appreciate the virtue of milk as an article of regular diet.

Credit for introducing milk to the Chinese in Nanking is given to a foreign missionary, Dr. W. C. Macklin, formerly director of the Drum Tower Hospital. Nanking's 20 dairies own between them 600 cows. The largest is the one operated by Nanking University, where all the latest sanitary devices have been installed.

China Forbids Officials To Wed Foreign Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Chinese engaged in the diplomatic consular, military naval and air services are forbidden to marry foreign girls, under regulations drafted by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and War on order of the Executive Yuan.

Chinese already married to foreign women are barred from entering any one of these services, and those holding responsible positions may be transferred to other posts if necessary, according to the new regulations. The various departments under the two ministries will investigate the activities of officials employed who have foreign wives.

Carmona Elected Portugal's Head For Second Term

Opposition Snowed Under in Balloting for New Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Feb. 18—Gen. Oscar Fragoso Carmona has been re-elected Portuguese President for another seven years.

During yesterday's elections polling booths throughout Portugal were crowded and General Carmona was elected by an overwhelming proportion of the electors.

An enormous number of votes had been expected from the National Union, a corporation of many thousands under the presidency of Premier Oliveira Salazar, with branches in every corner of Portugal, whose influence is used to favor the dictatorship.

However, there are still many opponents of the present dictatorship and partisans of the old party-parliament system, scattered in all parts of the country, who have not renounced their hopes of reinstating former conditions. But owing to strict press censorship, they complain of being prevented from making any propaganda or from preparing an electoral campaign in favor of candidates they might wish to put forward for the Presidency. Abstention from voting is their only weapon, and strict orders were issued by leaders of the old Democratic and Liberal parties for all followers not to attend the polls.

"Democrats" Are Few

This was also done at the recent elections for the new Corporative Parliament, whose establishment in December automatically gave the final blow to party politics, and to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the old days. It is a fact that the "Democrats," as these parties are called, have small support from the nation they ruled during 16 years of constant revolts and changes of government serving the ambitions of different parties and factions. The leaders of the Democratic groups are still Dr. Affonso Costa and Dr. Bernardino Machado, both exiled in France and Spain for the last nine years.

During the first five years of the dictatorship various attempts to overthrow it proved unsuccessful. Its adversaries openly declare that they are only waiting for a breach in the army to open the way for them to seize the reins of power. But the army continues to rally round the "dictatorship," which now has a Parliament and the new Constitution to guide it.

The chief plan of the military dictatorship established in 1926 was a financial restoration.

Enter Dr. Salazar

At a critical moment the name of Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Professor of Economics at Coimbra University, came to the fore. His irreproachable character and expert knowledge were assets in his favor and he was asked to accept the difficult mission, which he accepted under the condition that he should be allowed to realize the program drawn up by himself, without any interference or advice.

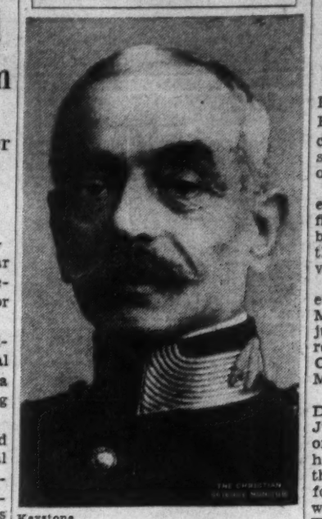
This he has done unswervingly, turning a deaf ear to complaints, suggestions and attacks. A campaign was raised against Dr. Salazar when he decided to follow the English gold standard which, according to a book published here recently, of adverse criticism by Cunha Leal, a former Minister of Finance in the old regime, is costing the nation the equivalent of a yearly tax of 429,000 contos. Another accusation is that small attention is being given to economic conditions. This finds an echo in all classes, as the cost of living has increased greatly. Import taxes are very heavy, although this is done to increase home produce. The high price of bread (wheat), meat and other daily necessities is really due to profiteering, and the taxpayers say that they are the chief victims.

President Is Popular

Owing to his somewhat austere manner, Premier Salazar is not so popular with the public as the genial President, and is even said to have personal enemies among the supporters of his Cabinet. It is, however, a generally accepted fact that he is the man who saved Portugal from financial ruin, and that, although the taxes imposed are heavy, the country has new roads, new ports, a new navy and state aid has been given to banks, agriculture, instruction and other national institutions. There is close friendship and cooperation between the Premier and the President who is re-elected today, despite fruitless attempts to disturb it.

A few months ago, when Dr. Salazar's name was insistently spoken of in connection with the new Presidency, a group of officers headed by a General, sought President Carmona at Belem Palace and begged him, as a patriot, to allow his name to be presented for re-election and "thus forestall other less worthy claims." General Carmona smilingly expressed his thanks for the officers' gesture, adding that Premier Salazar had already approached him with the same request in the name of his Government, and that he had decided to accept, if the Portuguese nation wanted him.

Ballots Back Him



Keystone

Gen. Oscar Carmona

Re-elected President of Portuguese Republic

Germany Executes Two Women Charged With Being Spies

BERLIN, Feb. 18 (AP)—Baroness Renate von Natzmer and Frau Benita von Falkenhayn were decapitated today as spies. Strict secrecy was maintained until the official announcement was made.

Frau von Falkenhayn went to her execution under the name of her first husband, although she has been known in Berlin society by the name of her second husband, von Berg.

Previous to the announcement of execution, a high official in the Ministry of Propaganda said that juridical experts "were expecting a reply from Munich at any minute." Chancellor Adolf Hitler was in Munich.

The juridical experts had met with Dr. Hans Frank, Commissioner of Justice, to consider the disposition of the cases of three other prisoners held with the two women. One of them was Baron George Sosnowski, former Polish army colonel, who was sentenced to life imprisonment. The same sentence was imposed on Fräulein von Jena, the daughter of a former general of the army, and Fräulen Zandersch.

The official communiqué told of the executions under the headline: "The National Socialist state crushes treason." The communiqué said:

"The German Reich's Peoples' Court, by verdict of Feb. 16, sentenced to death for betraying military secrets, Frau von Falkenhayn and Frau von Natzmer, both of Berlin.

"Furthermore, the Polish citizen, George von Sosnowski, and Irena von Jena were sentenced to life terms in the penitentiary on the same charge.

"The verdict of Frau von Falkenhayn and Frau von Natzmer was carried out after Der Führer and Reich's Chancellor (Hitler) refused a pardon."

Sosnowski's luxurious home was a social center of Berlin and was frequently visited by diplomatic emissaries and persons ranking high in the German army and the Nazi party.

Doughton Plans to Retire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of Laurel Springs, N. C., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has been one of this State's representatives in Washington for the last 26 years, has announced that he will voluntarily retire at the expiration of his present term.

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Planned Economy for Bulgaria Advanced by Cabinet Changes In Newest Totalitarian State

'Patriarchism Supreme' Seems to Be the New Order, but Under the Direction of Experts, Such as Appointment of Minister of National Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—One of the most interesting results of the recent change of cabinets in Bulgaria is the appointment of Prof Yanaki Molloff as Minister of National Economy.

Professor Molloff is known as a very competent, conscientious and devoted natural scientist of the highest character. He is believed to be better qualified to devise and carry out a plan of directed economy than almost anyone else in Bulgaria.

Not that he has a "five-year plan" for Bulgaria. No such definite project has been worked out and in any case its realization would require much more than five years. Generally speaking, what Professor Molloff is trying to do is to direct Bulgaria's economic life so that every activity will fit in with other activities and contribute toward bringing about the greatest production of the most valuable articles, in the most efficient manner.

Wealth From Soil

Of course, he begins with agriculture, because most of Bulgaria's wealth comes from the soil. His chief efforts here will be to persuade or require the peasants to raise crops that bring the best returns in the world markets, or that will furnish necessary raw material for Bulgarian industry. This means that less attention will be given to cereals and more to fruit, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, hemp, certain oil-bearing seeds and other special products, that make intensive cultivation pay.

This tendency is not new in Bulgaria. Ever since the great war, all the Sofia governments have been working in that direction, but inasmuch as the new minister is especially well fitted and is backed by an authoritarian government, Bulgarians hope he may be able to accomplish more.

An effort is also to be made to rationalize, or rather adapt, industry to Bulgarian conditions. That is, those industries will be encouraged which use Bulgarian raw material—mostly agricultural—and that produce commodities which Bulgaria would otherwise have to import. A plan for electrifying the country has been drawn up, too, but it exists on paper more than in reality, because it requires capital for its realization, which Bulgaria at present does not possess.

State Monopolies

An elaborate scheme for the forming of state monopolies was announced by the Government that has just fallen, but it provoked the determined opposition of foreign investors and also proved impracticable, so it will certainly be altered, it is thought.

What this Government will chiefly try to do is to teach the peasants how to work better, help them procure better farm animals and seeds, introduce more machinery, reduce the amount of land used for grain, and increase the acreage of crops needed for producing Bulgarian cloth, rope, first-class meat, eggs, apples, pears and grapes and for the canning industry.

Bulgarians realize, of course, that the most perfect plan, perfectly operated would not make Bulgaria rich, but it would most certainly raise the level of culture and prosperity. It is thus hoped that a policy of enforced village improvement may yield good fruits.

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China Scans Reform Of Paper Note Issue By Provincial Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A memorandum on measures designed "to readjust and improve provincial finances" through restriction of the issue of paper notes by China's provincial government banks has been drawn up by the Ministry of Finance. Provision is being made regarding capital and reserve funds, as well as the general scope of banking business.

The situation concerning paper notes in China always surprises the foreign traveler and is often a source of great embarrassment to even the most experienced. Many notes are of value only in their own localities, and virtually all undergo a system of progressive discount as they are taken away from home.

Shanghai notes have about the greatest high-value circulation at remote points, but even they must ordinarily suffer in value at a distance, although sometimes, where the local money is depreciated, they prove unexpectedly above par.

Many of the issuing banks have a distressing habit of closing up overnight, and this requires a wary eye out for obsolete paper money. The Chinese silver dollar, however, is common tender everywhere.

Blackpool Launches £350,000 Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng. — Britain's largest holiday and amusement town—Blackpool—is so convinced that prosperity is returning to the industrial north of England that it is embarking on improvement schemes costing at least £350,000.

The projects include a motion picture theater accommodating 3000 people, a circus, aquarium, ballroom, conference hall, floral hall, and cafés. There is also to be another movie house to hold about 3500 people, designed largely on the model of the famous Roxy Theater in New York.

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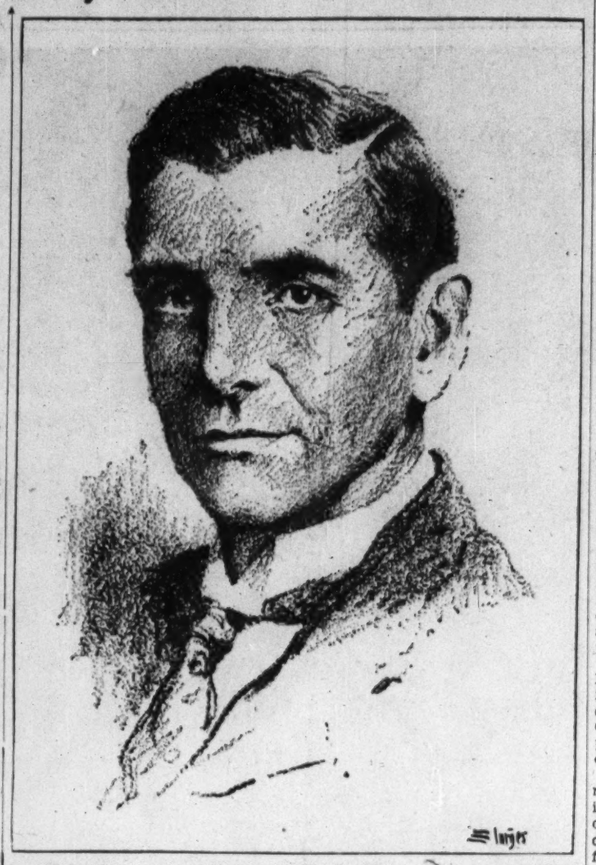
Labor Pacts Key to Ontario New Deal

Arthur W. Roebuck, the Province's energetic Minister of Labor, pins his faith for industrial advance on the co-operation of workers and employers with governmental assistance and authority. He seeks to stabilize wages and hours, while leaving prices to the free interplay of economic factors. And as Attorney General, he is reorganizing the courts and police.



By a Staff Artist — **Arthur W. Roebuck** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ontario's Progressive Minister of Labor and Attorney General.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"Judicial extension" of collective labor agreements, making it an offense for employers to pay wages lower than agreed upon or to impose longer hours, forms the core of Ontario's new deal plan being put into effect under the leadership of Arthur W. Roebuck, Minister of Labor.

No tampering with prices is envisaged, Mr. Roebuck told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview, since "experience shows that such measures do more harm than good."

Mr. Roebuck, who, in addition to his economic activities, is also Attorney General, has undertaken an extensive reorganization of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. He won continent-wide recognition for his "no ransom" policy in connection with Canada's first kidnaping.

During an hour sandwiched between telephone calls and insistent demands arising from his dual responsibilities, Mr. Roebuck outlined first his industrial policies.

"The thing that has worried employers and employees in all efforts to get together, has been the so-called 'lone wolf' who would not agree," the Labor Minister said. "He has made impossible the maintenance of conditions which the better employer has been prepared to give. So my view is that the first step is to strengthen the hands of those who are prepared to get together to abolish the gross abuses that have crept into industry in the past four or five years.

Industrial Co-operation

"The way we are going to do it is this—we are going to give what we call a 'judicial extension' to collective labor agreements, when there is a sufficient representation of employees and employers. 'Sufficient' is a fairly wide term, but each case will be decided on its merits. There will have to be considered the unanimity achieved, the number of employees and the number of employers involved, the amount of capital in the particular industry and other things. But when the situation is ripe in each case, we are preparing to make it law and to make it an offense to pay any person a lower wage or work him longer hours than agreed upon."

The proposed measure, according to Mr. Roebuck, appears to be receiving almost unanimous support and is as much sought after by the employer as the employee.

"The Province of Quebec," he continued, "has already taken steps along this line. Our own bill will have marked differences in detail from theirs but it will follow the same general principle of requiring the industry to agree before the power of the Government is exercised and of laying on the industry, both the employee and the employer, a certain measure of responsibility in carrying out the agreement."

The ordinances giving validity at law to such agreements will have a maximum duration of only 13 months, Mr. Roebuck explained, in order that the laws will be in line with the immediate interests of those principally affected.

Provinces Empowered

"In the Province of Quebec, 22 agreements of this kind have been entered into, 17 of which have been given judicial extension," he said. "Just before Christmas I went to Montreal and met the Quebec Minister of Labor. We have established touch and co-operation and we are going to proceed, working together, so as to bring about as far as possible, the same accepted standards of hours and wages in both provinces. An invitation has also been extended to other provinces to join us. Expressions of good will have been received from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"It should be explained that in Canada control of these matters is reserved, by the British North America Act, to the provinces. In my view this is well. The decentralization of authority makes autocratic action more difficult and makes it more likely that the legislation actually enacted has the support of the people. We think our methods are democratic and consequently more likely of success than if the benefits were handed down from above.

"We have hopes that in time, most, if not all, of our great industries will have settled on some reasonable remuneration for their employees, with due recognition of skill and other special fitness or industry, and on the number of hours men should and are willing to work.

Common Consent Vital

"No law can precede common consent. I am looking forward to the time when it may follow it. I am personally a free trader. I am opposed to restriction on the liberty of the individual and the initiative of the businessman, but I believe that in the matter of wages and hours, an exception should be made. Competition, under the system as we know it, is not free in this regard. The state is justified in protecting those who are in such a position that they cannot protect themselves."

"Is it the Government's intention," Mr. Roebuck was asked, "to interfere with prices?"

"No," was the reply, "we think experience has shown that such measures do more harm than good."

No greater efficiency can be secured, Mr. Roebuck believes, than that which comes from the friendly working together of all parties. Basically, the Liberal Government's proposed legislation will aim to give leadership and foster co-operation between employer and employee.

When the Minister of Labor was asked to "become" the Attorney General and tell of his New Deal as chief law enforcement officer of the proyince, he expressed the belief that no power on earth counts for as much as kindness. Speaking of the police force, he said:

"I think mere force and oppression will become more and more unnecessary until the time comes when the police force is turned into something to assist rather than something to oppress."

Reorganizing Courts

Idealistic this may sound, but the Attorney General has already seen his belief work in practical instances.

Mr. Roebuck is remodeling the magisterial system of the province.

"It is my hope," he said, "to raise the status and quality of the police courts to that of supreme courts and bring about a decorum and impartiality that was previously unknown. When I came into office I found we had 151 magistrates in Ontario. They were paid in two ways—by stipend and by fees, a portion of the cost levied on convicted offenders.

"So if there was no conviction there was no fee to the magistrate. I looked upon that as vicious, and made a radical change in the whole system. I abolished the fee system and dispensed with the services of 89 magistrates. The remaining 62 are now all stipendiary magistrates. Moreover, their jurisdiction in nearly all cases is province-wide, instead of local as formerly. The province has been divided into 17 magisterial districts in which one magistrate is the chief and takes care of the itineraries of the others. Sittings are held in the chief points in the districts.

"I also found that the appointment of justices of the peace had been used as an honorary title. Ten thousand had been created since 1905. We cleared the decks and appointed 355 justices of the peace in their stead, given them a small honorarium and charged them with the duty of hearing complaints, of issuing summonses and warrants and generally doing the detail work that precedes a trial.

"The consequence is that the magistrates come to their hearings without foreknowledge of the facts and are in a position to base their judgments on the evidence. The system is working satisfactorily."

British Columbia Stays Taxation Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Following a policy of rigid economy, the British Columbia Government will make no increases in taxation this year, according to an official statement by T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Premier. He said the Government planned to leave the present fiscal structure of the Province entirely unchanged during the coming year in the belief that nothing should be done pending a great national revision of financial policy.

As soon as the federal election was over, he announced, he would press for a national conference to readjust the financial relations between the Dominion and the provinces which he now regarded as intolerable.

Drunkenness in Germany Means Loss of Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Oppeln in Silesia, following the example reported from certain other German towns, is to publish the names of drunk and disorderly persons.

Should any of them be in receipt of unemployment relief they will be deprived of it.

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Danish Women Spurn Labor Protection On Basis of Inequality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Women workers in industry in Europe do not desire "protective legislation" or special treatment. It is contrary to their aim of economic equality with men.

Danish women are among the latest to express this view. Recently some 600 representatives of about 14,000 Danish women trade unionists—women tailors, brewery workers, knitters, metal workers, domestic servants—who gathered in conference here, voted against protective legislation.

The conference, which was presided over by Fru Julie Arenholt, a factory inspector and president of the Danish Open Door Council, was not the first occasion when industrial women have registered their distaste for protective legislation when it is applied only to themselves.

As long ago as 1900, the women's trade unions of Copenhagen protested against restrictions placed on women only. In 1907, the Socialist women of Sweden, and in 1911, the Women Workers Trade Unions of Denmark, made similar protests.

From time to time, statements of disapproval have been issued by the industrial women of most northern European countries—printers of Denmark, Finnish dock workers, French compositors, telephonists and telegraphists, British decorators and herring fishery workers, Dutch potters, and printers and compositors of Sweden and Norway.

According to the Open Door International—a society which exists for the purpose of establishing equality between men and women socially, politically and economically—the statement that the "women themselves" appreciate special industrial treatment can no longer be taken seriously.

"Women themselves," they say, are in no doubt about their opinion. The only hindrance to a greater expression of it lies in the fact that, taken on the whole, women are little organized in their own economic interests and that the controlling policy of trade unionism still rests with men."

Soviet Lumber Exports Stir British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia lumbermen are greatly alarmed at the announcement that Russia will be permitted to increase its lumber shipments to Great Britain in the coming year by 100,000,000 feet. This, it is felt, will reduce the market for lumber from the Pacific Coast of Canada and injure British Columbia's largest foreign market. On this account a lumbermen's delegation which went to South Africa this year to build up lumber trade there, is pausing in England to investigate the lumber situation and the probable effect of Russia's increased shipments.

Jobs Insurance For Canada Goes To Second Reading

Government Likely to Get More Power for Urgent National Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—That the temper of the House is for speed and action along social and economic reform lines was abundantly evident during the past week. Prime Minister R. B. Bennett has already, less than a month since the session started, placed a motion on the order paper for the elimination of private members on Mondays and Wednesdays, thus agreeing with W. L. Mackenzie King's demands to get down to business.

Everybody has at least seen the wisdom of giving the Federal Government adequate power to deal with urgent economic problems essentially national in scope, even though it means rather drastic amendments to the British North America Act. On Tuesday a select committee of nine members, representing all parties, was appointed to tackle this job.

In the meantime, however, the Liberals are waving the constitution in the face of every reform measure, doing all possible to discourage the Government by long discussions on provincial rights and the illegality of over-riding them.

Mr. Bennett's outstanding reform measure to date, his unemployment insurance scheme, came up for second reading and was explained in detail and apparently to the satisfaction of the Opposition. It is even more generous in treatment to the unemployed than is the British measure after which it is patterned, while based on sound actuarial experience and free of sentimentality.

The motion of George Coote of the United Farmers of Alberta for amendments to the Interest Act so as to make it illegal to charge more than 7 per cent on any kind of contract and more than 4 per cent on mortgages was received with sympathy by the two old parties and referred to the standing committee on banking and commerce.

There will probably be no opposition to E. N. Rhodes's resolution to save the ratepayers of the country some $3,000,000 a year by a refunding loan of $200,000,000 for the Canadian National Railways.

Much as Mr. Bennett is shouting for reformation of the capitalist system, neither he nor the equally ardent Mr. King showed any interest in J. S. Woodsworth's perennial motion for a co-operative commonwealth which would replace "ruthless competition" by "collective ownership under democratic control."

Britannia Trophy For 1934 Awarded To Scott and Black

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Britannia Trophy given annually by the Royal Aeronautical Club for the most meritorious air performance during the year has been awarded for 1934 to Mr. C. W. A. Scott and Mr. T. Campbell Black for their flight from England to Melbourne in the record time of 71 hours 18 seconds.

It has also been announced by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale that the first international Capital-to-Capital record has been awarded to Scott and Black for their flight.

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'Penny Restaurants' Checked By NRA Code and High Costs

Delano Holds Institution Still Is Needed—Lighter Patronage Than Formerly Attributed to Help Given Through FERA

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The NRA codes may spell the doom of the unsubsidized "penny restaurant," an innovation invented during the depression years to benefit the unemployed.

Daniel W. Delano, distant cousin of President Roosevelt, who has been running one of these cafés here for two years and making both ends meet while selling a dish of prunes or a bowl of soup for a penny and a plate of meat for five pennies, is doubtful about their future.

The Bakers

"We used to buy one-day-old bread and cake at reduced prices," he explained. "We figured that you would eat day-old bread in your own home and think nothing of it. Now the bakers' code prevents us buying these products.

"The coffee companies used to service our urns free. Now we have to pay to have it done.

"The AAA tells us we must furnish a list of all the pork products we use, to help them in collecting the processing tax. We'll have to hire an additional stenographer to keep these records. In addition we're feeling the higher cost of food generally."

He said that neither he nor Oliver L. Harr, who financed the enterprise, drew any salary, but that he did not see how they could operate much longer. He remarked that the other day he saw Mr. Harr putting a 10-cent pair of extra soles on his shoes, so he would not have to spend money at the shoemaker's.

Pay and Free

There is still great need for penny restaurants, according to Mr. Delano, though his patrons have fallen off somewhat. Last April and March he and Mr. Harr served 3500 paid meals and 500 free meals a day. Now they serve 600 paid and 200 free. But they declare that the number would soar again if FERA aid were withdrawn from the unemployed.

Besides, they observe, the unemployed have less money today than a year ago. "The man who had 10 cents a year ago now has two cents," Mr. Delano remarked. "The man who had two cents has nothing now."

The restaurant managers keep their eyes open for patrons who have only a penny or two, and offer them additional dishes free. Those who have enough to pay are required to pay. Many of their patrons are children.

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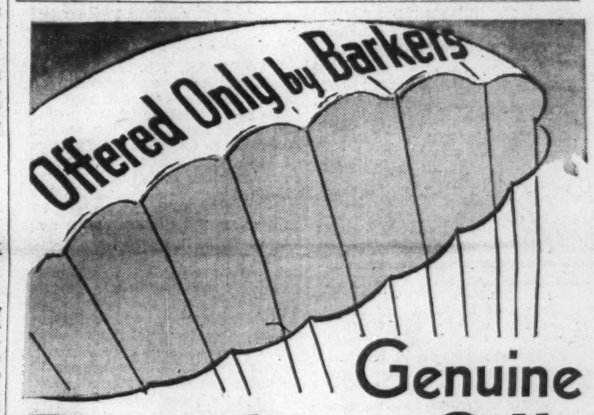

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U. S. Ruling on Gold Clauses of Utmost Importance to All World Nations

Supreme Court Upholds Government 'in Fact' But Reverses It 'in Principle'

(Continued from Page 1)

ultimately took would lead to "chaos."

The Administration was said to be prepared with Executive orders and legislation to cope with any eventuality—for an unfavorable decision in whole or in part, and some of the reported actions were rather drastic.

Setting was Dramatic

The manner of the Supreme Court's announcement was almost as sensational as its content, which reached the fondest expectations of the Administration's warmest supporters. For the nine justices quickly took their places on the stroke of 12.

At 12:01 Mr. Chief Justice Hughes began the momentous announcement. Instead of keeping reporters—and the world—guessing until toward the end of a long decision, the Chief Justice delivered a brief, unprecedented, and journalistic summary at the outset.

In response to petitions from the Washington press galleries, the Chief Justice took only a few minutes to make known to the world that the Administration was upheld on essential points. After he had delivered the brief summary, the Chief Justice proceeded to give the reasons underlying the court's decisions.

Peculiar Power of Metals

As philosophical basis for its decisions, the Court found that gold and silver had peculiar qualities which made their possession subject to the power of the state to exercise its sovereign rights over the currency. This power the opinion indorsed.

Holders of government bonds, in regard to which the court held Congress went too far in nullifying the gold clause, apparently have no recourse in recovering extra payments. The Government cannot be sued anywhere except in the Court of Claims without its permission.

Treasury officials said they viewed the Court's action on the gold cases as a complete government victory. Attorney General Cummings said:

"I have no comment to make at the present time, except, of course, to say that I am pleased."

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader, entering the court chamber several minutes late, was advised that the Government had been upheld and exclaimed, "That's fine," smiling broadly. More than any other individual he has been mentioned as a prospective Roosevelt appointee to the Supreme bench.

'Sunlight of Prosperity' Curley's View on Gold

Commenting on the gold clause decision of the United States Supreme Court Governor Curley said:

"The action of the Supreme Court in upholding the position of the President of the United States and of Congress should be a material factor in the unification of all elements of our population toward the speeding up of the recovery program. The sunlight of prosperity will now be visible after the clouds of depression of the last six years.

Hughes, Old Hand In Disputed Cases Of Gold Payment

Voted With World Court That France Pay Brazil in Old Gold Francs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The validity of legislation suspending gold payments in the face of a depreciated currency was an old issue with Chief Justice Hughes when it came before the Supreme Court.

Five years ago he voted with the majority of the Permanent Court for International Justice to uphold payment in gold or its equivalent in a case presenting some factors similar to and others differing with the present American cases.

Brazil had issued gold bonds stipulating payment of principal and interest should be in gold francs. Before they matured the franc was devalued—that is the amount of gold contained in it was reduced.

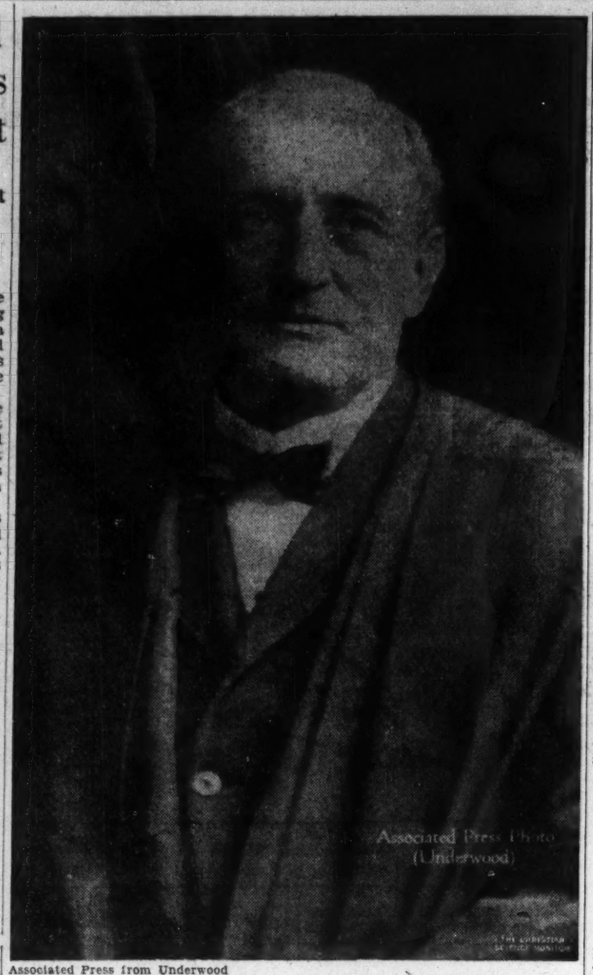
The South American republic tried to pay face value in the new francs. Holders of the bonds insisted on an amount of gold equal to the quantity of that metal which would have been received had the gold content of the franc not been cut.

With Justice Hughes concurring, the court ruled that the "devalorization of the French franc" could not, in fact, increase the obligations of Brazil and that the gold clause which the bonds contained: "Merely prevent the borrower from availing itself of the possibility of discharging the debt in (its own) depreciated currency."

In the cases before the Supreme Court, there was an added factor on which the case pivoted. Congress, besides ordering the dollar devalued, outlawed the clause in American bonds and contracts requiring payment in gold.

The Government contended that if it did not have authority to do this the constitutional provision giving it power to regulate the currency would be nullified.

Justice Hughes asked some pointed questions of Government counsel on Congress' right to alter contracts, and was especially insistent upon a statement of how such action would stand in an international court of arbitration.



Associated Press from Underwood

Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds

Constitution Is Gone, Says The Minority

(Continued from Page 1)

which has been reduced to 60 cents which may be 30 cents tomorrow, 10 cents the next day and one cent the day following.

"We have tried to prevent its entrance into our legal system but have tried in vain. We are told the Government has made out of its transactions $2,800,000,000 which is now reposing in the Treasury."

Agreeing with the majority on the main issues, Justice Stone nevertheless presented a brief dissent on one point indicating he felt the court had gone too far on the federal bonds case.

Receives Close Attention

The audience paid close attention to Justice McReynolds.

Time and again he paused. Occasionally he sat way back in his chair and spoke in a most informal manner. His chair was just to the left of that of the Chief Justice.

At the outset he announced he would not read his opinion but that it would be available for anyone to read. Then he began speaking, presumably giving the essence of the written opinion.

At the conclusion of his remarks there was a large exodus from the chamber, as the tribunal turned its attention to other matters.

Public Works Plan Offered Virginia Costs $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A far-reaching proposal for developing Virginia's water resources and power possibilities heads a $100,000,000 public works program which the State Conservation and Development Commission has just submitted to Virginia public works administration officials.

The program also includes plans for a complete geological survey of the State, completion of the state park system at a cost of approximately $10,000,000, construction of fire control improvement in all the forest reserves of Virginia, and a number of historical projects, including a survey of all old houses and historic sites in the State.

Th State Department of Agriculture also will submit a series of recommended works projects, including reforestation and reclamation, control of plant and animal diseases, and establishment of community marketing and storage facilities.

Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the State Conservation and Development Commission, said that projects recommended by the commission's water resources and power division were estimated to cost a total of $59,618,405. This total includes $19,997,000 for hydroelectric plants (James River), $39,465,800 for hydroelectric plants (Roanoke River), $12,000 for study of rural electrification, $91,105 for an investigation of water resources, $21,800 for an inventory of resources and $24,800 for the extension of the Skyline Drive.

Justices of Supreme Court Are Elder Statesmen of U. S.

Constitute Rather Adequately a Cross Section of America—Nearly Every Degree of Thought Is Represented

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The nine members of the Supreme Court are the elder statesmen of America. By birth, political affiliation and education they are fairly representative of the scattered background and ancestry of the American nation.

The average age of the justices is just under 70; there are five septugenarians, and Mr. Justice Brandeis will be 80 next November. Mr. Justice Roberts is the youngest of the court, at 60.

Five Presidents have had a hand in naming the Court, seven by Republican Presidents; two by a Democratic President. The Presidents and their appointees follow: Taft, Van Deventer; Wilson, McReynolds, Brandeis; Harding, Sutherland, Butler; Coolidge, Stone; Hoover, Hughes, Roberts, Cardoza.

Republicans in Majority

Five of the Court are nominally Republicans four Democrats as follows:

Republicans	Democrats
Hughes	McReynolds
Van Devanter	Brandeis
Sutherland	Butler
Stone	Cardozo
Roberts	

Former political affiliations mean very little on the Court. The real division is between so-called "conservatives" and "liberals" in interpreting the personal vs. property rights under the Constitution. Judging from two recent five-to-four decisions sustaining state acts taken under New Deal philosophy—the Minnesota moratorium case and the New York milk case—the lineup on this basis is as follows:

Liberals	Conservatives
Hughes	Van Devanter
Brandeis	McReynolds
Stone	Sutherland
Roberts	Butler
Cardozo	

One Born in England

The birthplace of the jurists range from Waterford, Minn., to Buckinghamshire, Eng., and for the first time in history two members of the Court, Brandeis and Cardozo, are Jews. The list follows:

Charles E. Hughes—Chief Justice, 72; Columbia law school; took office 1930; dominating figure on the Court, mellowed by experience, usually classed as "liberal" in social legislation; strives hard for unanimity in decisions.

Willis Van Devanter—75; Cincinnati College law school; took seat 1910; former assistant attorney general under President McKinley; one of the veterans of the Court, one-time member of the Wyoming Territorial Legislature; came to Supreme Court from Circuit Court; a conservative.

James Clark McReynolds—73; University law school, a bachelor; Wilson's Attorney General, 1913-14, then named to Court; usually votes on same side as Justices Van Devanter and Butler.

Famous Dissenters

Louis D. Brandeis, 79; Harvard law school; considered by many a "radical" when named by Wilson, 1916; follows Oliver Wendell Holmes as exponent of theory that economics should influence legal decisions; his "dissents" with Holmes were famous, but has lived to see his views taken by majority.

George Sutherland, 72; born in England; University of Michigan law school; served 12 years in Senate as Republican, from Utah; joined Court, 1922; a middle-of-the-road conservative, often found voting with Van Devanter-McReynolds-Butler "bloc" on social legislation.

Pierce Butler, 68; from Minnesota; took seat, 1923; former law partner of former Attorney General Mitchell, both men nominally Democrats, though winning advancement from Republican Presidents; a former railroad attorney, a strong figure on the Court, writes many vigorous dissenting opinions from "conservative viewpoint."

Stone Has Social Bent

Harlan F. Stone, 63; Amherst, and Columbia law school; dean of Columbia law school; Attorney General for Coolidge, who named him to Court, 1925; friend of Hoover in "Medicine Ball Cabinet"; typical of younger members of Court, pleasant, goes into society; generally votes "liberal" on social issues.

Owen J. Roberts, 60; University of Pennsylvania law school (LL.B., Summa Cum Laude), named by Hoover, 1930; famous for his prosecution of Government's Teapot Dome oil cases. Liberal.

Benjamin N. Cardozo, 65; took seat of Mr. Justice Holmes, 1932, and supports his philosophy of permitting states to experiment with social legislation; nationally known as jurist from writings and decisions on New York Court of Appeals, where he was Chief Judge. Liberal.

Colleges to Name Conferees on Life Work for Women

New York Meeting Next Month to Cover All Vocational Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Invitations were sent out today to college presidents, counselors and deans of eastern and southern colleges to select student delegates to a conference on life careers for women to be held under the auspices of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations at the Astor Hotel here on March 28, 29 and 30.

In addition to the general sessions the arrangement committee of the conference has scheduled 30 round-table discussions of practical value to women students about to graduate from college, Mrs. Caspar Whitney, chairman of the New York committee, said. The conference also will offer counselors and deans an opportunity to discuss women's vocational needs with executives and authorities in a great number of occupations, she added.

"The purpose of the conference," Mrs. Whitney continued, "is to focus attention on the occupational situation with which the college and high school graduate is faced. It will present to students a panorama of women's work, of the necessary training and qualifications for various types of work, of working conditions and the outlook in the many fields where women are finding useful places.

"To parents, the conference will offer a bird's-eye view of the situation which their daughters will have to meet in the world of public affairs. To employers, it will be an occasion to observe a large group of students selected from representative colleges and to bring to the attention of college counselors and deans ideas on desirable education, training, professions and personal qualifications for work in business, in the professions and the arts.

"The conference wishes to emphasize two things. First, that no longer can women be indifferent to governmental trends. They must make up their minds to take an interest in public affairs or they may have no jobs to hold, as witness the back-to-the-kitchen movement in Germany and Italy.

Secondly, young people must also be helped to understand how definitely necessary it is that they develop a sense of obligation toward any job they may obtain. At a time when the emphasis is being put on what society owes to the individual, the college would be making a mistake if it did not point to the necessity for thinking of what the individual is going to give the job."

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Hull and Bennett Speak for Policy Of Good Neighbor

Canadian Prime Minister Applauds American Trade Agreements

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The "good neighbor" relations between the United States and Canada might well serve as an example of how nations can live in amity with one another, according to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Richard B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada.

Addressing the Canadian Club of New York here Saturday night, Mr. Hull stressed American peace aims as paramount in the nation's foreign policy, and Mr. Bennett voiced the pleasure Canada finds in the prospect of trade agreements between the Dominion and the United States.

"The willingness of Congress to delegate to your great President the power to make trade agreements, his proper exercise of that power, the splendid crusade of the Secretary of State for better international economic relations are cause for rejoicing, I believe, throughout the world," Mr. Bennett declared.

Four Peace Pillars

Mr. Hull held that the "four pillars" of a sound peace structure were "the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, a promise of non-aggression, consultation in the event of a threat to peace and non-interference by the United States with such measures of constraint as may be brought against a deliberate violator of peace."

Mr. Hull saw a danger that these "pillars" might readily crumble were they to be built on "the shifting foundations of unrestricted competition in armaments."

"We have, therefore," he said, "insisted that a real limitation and reduction of instruments of warfare must be an essential concomitant to any such peace program as I have outlined."

Two-Way Trade

Premier Bennett reviewed conditions in Canada, Candian hopes and plans for the future and discussed United States-Canadian tariff restrictions, removal of which, he held, would permit a "vast two-way trade" between the United States and the Dominion.

"The recent statement of the Secretary of State of the intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Canada has been received with the utmost satisfaction in all parts of our Dominion," Mr. Bennett continued.

"And I promise you that in the fuller practical manifestations of this principle of economic co-operation, you will not find us laggard. Our Government will join with the Administration in an earnest endeavor to establish the greatest possible measure of international trade, realizing that from it must flow benefits, not only to our own countries, but indirectly and in incalculable extent to a world which is still the plaything of chaotic economic forces heretofore defiant of every well-intentioned effort to compose them."

More Demand for Cows

A live-at-home campaign conducted among North Carolina farmers has led to a marked increase in the demand for milch cows in that State.

Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
Sixth and Grace, RICHMOND, VA.
Sweeten Your Daily Toilet
with a box of this.

ROGER & GALLET

A. F. of L. Drives For Motor Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

automobile industry have made great advances toward the establishment of a permanent and satisfactory system of collective bargaining.

That the seniority rights of workers are now well protected.

That 90 per cent of eligible workers have voted in the primary elections so far held in the industry.

In almost every respect these findings are at sharp variance with federation contentions. The labor organization has insisted repeatedly that discrimination against its members persists; that the board has failed to investigate complaints of discrimination or secure reinstatements; that collective bargaining within the meaning of section 7A of the Recovery Act does not exist in the industry and that the poor showing it made in the elections was because its members had not voted.

The federation has conducted a systematic campaign here in Washington to obtain the dissolution of the board, which it insists has been adverse to labor and which it charges with complete subsurvience to the industry.

All the influence of the federation was brought to bear on the President to end the life of the board, and it was only the firmness of the President's public reply which finally convinced the leaders that if they wish to remedy their weakness in the automobile industry they will have to depend on their own resources. Mr. Roosevelt in effect has told them that he will no longer fight their battles for them.

The factual record of the board's activities is given in the report as follows:

Returned to work without a hearing, 1061; complaints withdrawn, dropped, or lapsed, 550; decisions issued by the board, 199; decisions to be issued by the board, 12; cases awaiting a hearing, 13; cases awaiting reply from complaint, 139; cases awaiting reply from company, 61; total number of cases, 2035.

Women in Rhees House To Cut College Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18—Fourteen young woman students of the University of Rochester who are as adept with broom and frying pan as with textbooks have taken over the former home of Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the university, as the third co-operative dormitory on the Women's College campus.

Decision to adopt the co-operative plan under which young women "keep house" on a share basis and thereby reduce college expenses was reached after two similar experiments had proved successful.

The Rhees house, which will be called Harriet Seelye House in honor of Mrs. Harriet Seelye Rhees, was remodeled for dormitory use after Dr. and Mrs. Rhees moved into the former house of George Eastman, whose will provided it be the residence of university presidents.

Lutherans Back Good Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Following adoption of a resolution urging its members to give their patronage only to "meritorious and wholesome" motion pictures and their uncompromising opposition to the "insidious evils of the liquor traffic," Dr. W. H. Greever, executive secretary of the Luthern Church in America, told the Evangelistical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina that "a distinct power is contributed to the individual through the Christian religion."

Antivaccination Fight Gets Away To Fresh Start

Citizens' Committee Sees Assurance of Success in 1935 Legislature

Confident that the annual fight against compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts is nearer success this year than ever before, the Citizens' Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination today issued a call for its allies to appear before the legislative committee on public health tomorrow at the State House where its two petitions will be heard.

Its first bill provides that vaccination be made voluntary, not compulsory. The second would make it necessary to guarantee the purity of the virus used in inoculations.

Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson, secretary of the citizens' committee, is leading the fight. She bases the committee's optimism of success upon the fact that the organization has sent its literature to every member of the Legislature this year. In other years the literature has gone only to the members of the committee on public health, which was composed of members who definitely opposed abolishing compulsory vaccination.

In other years, Mrs. Henderson said, the committee on public health has religiously reported "leave to withdraw" on the vaccination petitions. The committee's closest approach to success occurred in 1932, when the Senate voted unanimously in favor of the committee's petition, and the House passed it to a second reading, and then, due to political manipulations, Mrs. Henderson said, reversed itself and threw the petition out.

This year, also, Mrs. Henderson said, the membership of the public health committee has changed, which presages a possible reverse in attitude. However, Mrs. Henderson added, the petition abolishing compulsory vaccination should not be heard by the committee on public health but by the legislative committee on judiciary. A fight will be made to effect the transfer.

The citizens' committee secretary predicted that 500 or more persons opposing compulsory vaccination will appear before the committee at 10 a. m. tomorrow, if the weather is favorable. Nearly 3000 persons have been called.

She pointed out that only nine states in the Union possess laws making vaccination compulsory. Three of these are in New England, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Five states have laws prohibiting compulsion, seven provide local option on the subject, while the remainder have no compulsory legislation.

Macon Officer Sees Possibility of Flaw

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Efforts of the United States Navy to determine whether a structural flaw caused the disaster to its pride of the skies, the dirigible Macon, continued before a court of inquiry here today.

The theory that weakness in the dirigible's metal structure was responsible for the collapse which sent it whirling into the Pacific Ocean with the loss of two lives last Tuesday was supported by Lieut. Calvin S. Bolster, construction and repair officer.

Commander Herbert V. Wiley, skipper of the Macon, indicated by his sharp questioning of Lieutenant Bolster that he disagreed with the theory. He suggested that fluttering fabric, possibly loosened by rain, might have fouled the controls, throwing the ship into a damaging lurch.

Legislators Probe Arkansan College On Red Teachings

'Amazing Beliefs' Reported by Committee Among Faculty and Students

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb 18 (AP)—Arkansas legislators investigating alleged "un-American" teachings at Commonwealth College at Mena expressed concern today over what they said looked like a Communistic clearing house within their State.

A hearing at Mena yesterday by a joint legislative investigating committee was said by one committee member to have "taught me more about Soviet Russia than I ever learned in books."

Back from the college, located a few miles from the Oklahoma state line, the committeemen expected to hear witnesses tonight from eastern Arkansas, where Commonwealth's director, Lucien Koch, was acquitted recently on a charge of barratry in connection with his speeches in behalf of discontented share croppers.

"Amazing Beliefs" Found

One committeeman said he would propose that the Legislature send a copy of the Mena testimony to "the proper Congressional authorities" and ask Congress to conduct an inquiry of its own.

"I'm afraid our committee can't reach the persons necessary to complete the picture," he said, "but the American people should know of the facts we have uncovered so far."

The legislators said they "did not get much out of Koch," whom they described as "plenty smart."

They said, however, they found the "most amazing beliefs" held by the Commonwealth faculty and students, who come from nearly every state to acquire "militant leadership" in the labor movement.

No Degrees Conferred

The student body now numbers 33. The college confers no degrees nor diplomas.

It has a fast growing library containing files of several communistic newspapers and periodicals, on which data was obtained by the committee.

The chairman of the committee, Marcus Miller, said the group would meet tonight behind closed doors. He indicated the committeemen might ask the Legislature for leave to absent themselves for two or three days to inquire further into Commonwealth's teachings.

A report might be filed late this week with the Legislature, he said.

Town-Planning Studio Organized at Columbia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 — Through the establishment of a town-planning studio at the Columbia School of Architecture, students are to receive practical instruction in the rebuilding of American cities, it has been announced. The studio is under the direction of Henry Wright, designer of the "model city" of Radburn, N. J.

The group, which is limited to 10 advanced students, will immediately undertake a study of an area of New York north of Columbia University extending from 125th to 155th Streets between St. Nicholas Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Recreational areas, traffic conditions, industrial and commercial facilities, character of population and problems of health and education will be analyzed under Mr. Wright's guidance. The students' findings will be submitted in the form of recommendations to the authorities for the improvement and protection of the area.

The Russell Sage Foundation, the Regional Plan Association and the College of the City of New York will assist the project.

Dr. Meek Advises Stress On Pupil Instead of Book

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 — The curriculum is to blame for many of the difficulties a child undergoes in getting adjusted to school, according to Dr. Lois Hayden Meek, director, Child Development Institute, Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Meek holds that if schools were made more attractive, from the child's point of view, and if teaching methods were altered so as to place emphasis upon the child rather than teaching itself, most of the behavior problems of the school would disappear.

In Dr. Meek's opinion, most of these problems are due to a curriculum that has little to do with child interests and to teaching that depends on a dull textbook instead of pupil activities through libraries, excursions, construction material and the like.

Desert Earth Made To Bloom With Roses

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 18 (AP)—Rutgers University agricultural experts announce that their experiments in making carnations, roses, sweet peas and other flowers grow in ordinary sand have met with "unqualified success."

By applying "chemical nutrients," seashore gardeners soon may grow flowers on the very beachfront, Prof. Charles H. Connors, head of the ornamental horticultural department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment Station, said.

First Oil in Japan

Mining records of Japan go back to 668 A. D. when the first oil was produced in Echigo prefecture and presented to the Government.

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High Court's Decision Is Accepted as Determining Power of State Over Currency

Final Power of Supreme Court Viewed in Europe as Typical Of Complicated U. S. Procedure

Stock Market Crash of 1929 Began Series of Circumstances Leading to Abrogation of Difficult Pledge to Redeem in Yellow Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Not only is American business and finance vitally affected by the gold case decision but so also is that of England, France and all the rest of the world's countinghouse civilization which suddenly discovered a few weeks ago that it was involuntarily and irritatingly involved. How could timorous bankers or exporters in London or Tokyo proceed in their tasks, it was asked, until they knew definitely on what particular golden anchor the American ship of state was to swing?

The very idea that nine Supreme Court jurists, appointed for life, should sit down and decide whether the wish of the American legislature should be sustained or abrogated has been one of those inscrutable American arrangements which Europeans have puzzled over for 135 years. It has been stranger, in its way, than the "extraordinary" system whereby the United States permitted its President to set up some Caesar of a treaty only to have it stabbed with reservations when it came before the American Senate.

The Gold Clause Itself Mystifying

Another mystery to Europe from the outset has been the gold clause itself. How did the United States ever get into the habit of writing this uncomfortable pledge on all its bonds; a pledge to pay specifically in so much gold, at such and such a weight and fineness, in return for money borrowed? It has been obvious to the layman for years that there were far more bonds outstanding than there were gold coins in private or public vaults to repay them, should payment be demanded all at one time.

The American gold clause would have been bad enough, said these disgruntled foreign observers, if it had been confined solely to the obligations of the Government; but no, instead of that, it was incorporated in the contracts of banks and railroads, life insurance companies and real estate mortgages—in fact, it was one of those magic phrases of financial mysticism which had been incanted so long that it seemingly had lost its meaning; and for most people even its generating crisis in the Civil War was forgotten.

Item Rose to Plague Them

Then came the 1929 crash, America's decision to tag along at the end of the international procession leaving the gold standard, and suddenly that uncomfortable little item printed on so many neatly engraved slips of paper which Americans trustfully passed from hand to hand, or put in strong boxes, took on a gigantic significance.

The long forgotten magic in the incantation began to work. The validity of those promises to pay gold on state, federal and private contracts suddenly became the overwhelming problem of the day; all the markets of the nation became unsettled, foreign exchanges were thrown into disorder, values of stocks sank in uncertainty, and the world's slow march to business stability was throw out of step.

Meanwhile nine members of the Supreme Court have met in their detached isolated juridical world of legal precedents and antecedents to determine the issue.

Comparable to Dred Scott Decision

Not since the Dred Scott decision itself has a case so charged with possible social consequences come before the august tribunal, which meets behind closed doors, unswayed theoretically by passions and prejudices of the moment. The court in the four gold cases that came before it—two involving private indebtedness, two Government obligations—was asked to make a decision which might add an estimated burden of $69,00,000,000 to the debt of the country, and shove the seesaw of economic advantage down, with a devastating jounce, from the debtor to the creditor side of the nation.

Many and Varied Opinions

The potential results of an adverse decision were so vast that the Roosevelt Administration, well in advance, served all but official notice that it would take whatever steps were necessary to circumvent it, if worst came to worst.

However, the majority of legal authorities who followed the matter believed that the Government would win the verdict, at least by a split decision of the nine jurists, not necessarily because of the logic of the law—though it was maintained by many that the Government had the better case—but because of the sheer compulsion of economic and political circumstance.

A boyish attorney presented the first of the four gold cases, involving a $22.50 debt. On this small amount, in effect, turned all the arguments that followed. The interest payment on the gold bond of the B. & O. Railroad was due, and the question was whether the youthful lawyer's client, who happened to be a New York jeweler, was entitled to $22.50 or to the larger sum of $38.10, which would be the equivalent value of the interest payment in gold expressed in terms of the depreciated dollars. On this question of $22.50 or $38.10, and upon the three other gold clause cases, hung the whole vast issue, reaching in its ramifications from London to Shanghai, and in its ultimate effect possibly determining whether the American's dollar bill was worth 100 cents or 169 cents.

Jolt Wakes Government

The failure of the Government to take cognizance before the last minute of the possibility that the Supreme Court might go against it is attributable to the effect of the two-year time lag between the inception of the new-deal inflationary policy and the Supreme Court's review.

The horrifying possibility of an adverse judgment first became apparent with questions asked by members of the court from the bench to the lawyers of the big railroad companies and of the Department of Justice, who were fighting the four gold clause cases. These Supreme Court questions, in a number of cases, seemed inimical, and even the dry, practical Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, who made the final presentation of the Government's side in person, came away from the court not talking about the chances of victory, but of the possibilities of defeat.

Full of Complexities

The case presented dozens of complex legal questions, and no matter what the decision contained, it was certain that it would rank in importance among a handful or so of cases in the long life of the tribunal. The court, it was said, might uphold part of the Government's contentions and reject others; it might distinguish between various types of government or private obligations, and it might distinguish between domestic and foreign holders of Government obligations, or prepare the way for such a distinction.

Some of the outstanding questions which the court had before it follow:

1. Gold bonds carried a specific governmental pledge to pay in gold; could such a promise be constitutionally abrogated?
2. Was the gold clause itself invalid, as depriving Congress of the power to "coin money" and "regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin?"
3. Was governmental refusal to pay in gold a repudiation?
4. Was the Government justified in seizing gold profits?

Outgrowth of Greenbackism

Most of the same questions were implied with equal force in the case of private issuers of gold bonds.

The gold clause was written into public and private financial contracts after the Civil War as a consequence of the controversy over the value of fiat money greenbacks, which was ultimately decided by the famous legal tender cases. Somebody wrote the first gold clause into a contract; it became a custom, and then a seemingly empty formula, until Mr. Roosevelt's 59 cent dollar came along when a new "legal tender case" was dumped on the desk of the Supreme Court.

On a bleak day in February, 1870, almost to the day of the week the same as the present crisis, 65 years later the Supreme Court, then of seven members, handed down a 4-to-3 decision, declaring the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional.

The Legal Tender Act itself had made the greenback money acceptable at par in payment for government bonds.

While Mr. Chief Justice Chase was in the very act of reading this opinion, President Grant was submitting two new Supreme Court nominees to the Senate for confirmation; and a year later this nine-man court precipitately reversed the seven-man court's decision, again by a single vote, 5-to-4. On such a frail majority did the financial fate of the country hang.

Whether President Grant knew in advance what the first verdict of the court would be is still in dispute.

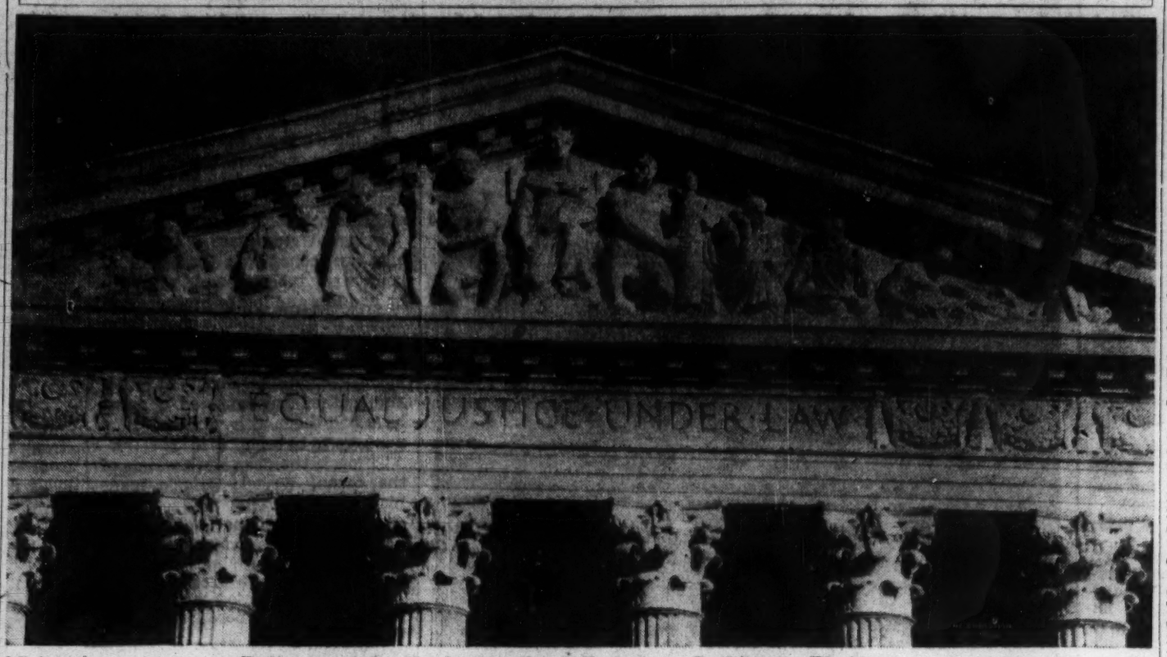
The condition would be approximated today if, halfway through the gold case opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt had submitted for confirmation, two jurists who would be more sympathetic to the devalued dollar.

Proposed Cautionary Steps

The Roosevelt Administration's determination to prevent an increase in the dollar value of debt no matter what the court's decision, was made evident shortly after the final argument in the cases was submitted. This, it was held, would be a comparatively easy achievement. Various proposals were made, among them that:

1. A presidential moratorium should be declared, under the wartime powers used in the banking act.
2. A tax should be imposed so that all the gold profit on Government payments would go into the Treasury.
3. A Constitutional Amendment should be passed overruling the decision of the court.
4. Congress should authorize payment of obligations in gold as they became due; and since the 1933 statutes require re-deposit of the gold immediately at the old price, all profit would be removed.
5. The number of justices of the Supreme Court should be increased till a majority to override an adverse verdict was obtained.

New Home of Supreme Court Personifies Justice



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Pediment of the Nearly Completed High Court Building in Washington

How U. S. Revalued Gold

By the Associated Press

Washington

"PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 10, Seventy-third Congress," is the official title of the law by which Congress voted suspension of gold payments. President Roosevelt signed it June 5, 1933, at 4:40 p. m.

Essential sections of this law on which the Supreme Court ruled:

Every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy, and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred.

Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. . . .

As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes or Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations. . . .

All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties and dues. . . .

Ruling on the Gold Clause Revives Interest in Finance

Opens for Consideration the Whole Question of the Gold Standard and Just What It Means When a Country Drops It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court's decision relative to the constitutionality of President Roosevelt's abrogation of the gold clause has opened wide consideration of the whole question of the gold standard.

In any country off the gold standard, the price of gold—that is, the amount of paper money required to buy a fixed amount of gold—is constantly changing unless it is pegged by foreign exchange operations.

When the United States left gold in March, the price of the metal, as shown by the quotations of francs in dollars, began to change daily. Hence the recent policy of announcing a daily Treasury price for gold merely recognized a situation which existed in fact, but not in theory, while the old price of $20.67 a fine ounce was on the statute books.

As long as producers of gold could obtain only $20.67 for it from the Treasury and could not legally sell it elsewhere in this country, they naturally sold it abroad, where the price was much higher in terms of dollars, as soon as permitted to do so. With the purchase price now above the world price, newly mined gold will remain in the United States.

Gold Price Set in 1792

In 1792, Congress first set the price of gold in pursuance of Alexander Hamilton's report on coinage in 1791. Foreign coins were then the recognized standard of value in the new country. Hamilton's report accepted the existing ratio in price between gold and silver bullion, approximately 15 to 1.

The content of the silver dollar was made about the same as that of the Spanish silver dollar in general circulation. The ratio of 15 to 1 then enabled the content of the gold dollar to be fixed. It was 27 grains of gold, of which 24.75 grains were pure gold and 2.25 grains were alloy. This 15 to 1 ratio proved an undervaluation of gold, and practically no gold was brought to the mint for coinage.

Legislation of 1834 and 1837, aimed at correcting this situation, changed the gold content of the dollar so as to make the ratio 16 to 1. The new content, still in effect, was 25.8 grains, of which 23.2 grains were pure and 2.6 grains were alloy. This was equivalent to raising the price of pure gold about 6½ per cent. The 16 to 1 ratio proved an overvaluation of gold, and drove silver coins out of circulation. Therefore, in 1853 Congress reduced the silver content of coins under $1.

Civil War Gold Inflation

During the Civil War the United States went off the gold standard with the suspension of specie payments, and the dollar depreciated in terms of gold. That is, the price of gold rose. At the period of greatest depreciation, the summer of 1864, almost $3 in greenbacks was required to buy one dollar in gold. The price of gold had gone up almost 200 per cent, and the value of the dollar had fallen almost 75 per cent. In 1870, nine years before specie payments were resumed, the price of gold was still up about 25 per cent.

The first price for newly-mined gold set in the new monetary policy of 1933 was $31.36. This was 52 per cent above the old price, equal to a reduction of 34 per cent in the value of the dollar in terms of gold. The maximum reduction in the gold content of the dollar which the President is authorized by law to make is 50 per cent. The price would have to be $41.34 to reduce the valuation of the dollar 50 per cent.

Mule Market Recovers Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The mule market is back to its 1929 level, according to advices from Columbia, Tenn. received here. At the Columbia market, 600 mules were sold in one day at prices as high as $575 a pair. Fifteen hundred mules brought to Columbia from as far away as 300 miles jammed downtown streets, but hundreds were withdrawn from sale when bidders and sellers failed to agree on a few dollars' difference.

Total U. S. Bonds Affected Valued At $21,565,727,180

About $7,000,000,000 of These Retired Since Abrogation of Clause

WASHINGTON (AP)—Value of federal bonds, both outstanding and matured, which contain the disputed gold clause, is set at $21,565,727,180 by the office of the Commission of Public Debt.

There are 22 issues outstanding, one aggregating about $50,000,000 in various series of Postal Savings bonds.

Outstanding securities containing the clause amount to $14,565,727,180. The Treasury estimates that approximately $7,000,000,000 have been retired since abrogation of the clause.

Should the Treasury be forced to pay off these securities in present-day dollars of the old-gold content, the obligation would be increased by about 70 per cent, or, roughly $15,096,000,000.

In addition, it was estimated there was at least $40,000,000,000 of local indebtedness (state, county and municipal), payable in gold. Payment in dollars of the old-gold content would tack $28,000,000,000 on local debt.

Estimates on the amount of private contracts written in gold vary by as much as $100,000,000,000. One observer for the Federal Reserve Board estimated the total at $200,000,000,000, which would mean an increase of $140,000,000,000, if paid off in dollars of the old gold content.

In the table that follows, federal securities containing the gold clause are listed serially, as determined by the office of the Public Debt Commissioner:

Bonds	
2½% Consols of 1930	$599,724,050
2½% Panama Canals 1916-39	48,954,180
3% Panama Canals 1918-38	25,947,400
3% Panama Canals 1961	49,800,000
3% Conversions 1946-47	29,894,500
2½ Postal Savings, var. series	50,000,000
First Liberties 1932-47	1,933,209,950
4¼% Fourth Liberties	3,189,117,450
4¼ of 1947-52	758,893,300
4¼s of 1944-54	1,036,834,500
3¾s of 1946-56	489,087,100
3¾s of 1943-47	484,135,200
3¾s of 1946-43	352,993,950
3¾s of 1943-47	544,914,050
3¼s of 1946-49	918,645,500
3s of 1951-55	755,478,850
Notes	
3s due June 15, 1935	416,802,800
3¼s due Aug. 1, 1936	384,138,000
2¾s due Dec. 15, 1936	357,921,200
2¾s due April 15, 1936	858,819,200
3¼s due Sept. 15, 1937	817,483,500
3s due April 15, 1937	802,361,900
2¾s due Feb. 1, 1938	276,679,600
Special notes outstanding	135,000,000
Totals	$14,565,727,180
Securities retired	7,000,000,000
Total affected	$21,565,727,180

Ultimate Sum Involved In Gold Case Maneuver Comes to $69,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. , (AP)—Sixty-nine billion dollars was the ultimate stake in the legal maneuvering that took the celebrated "gold clause" cases into the Supreme Court.

The immediate stake of those who refused to accept the Government's emphatic "No" in answer to their demands for payment in gold, was only $58,000,000, a small sum compared with the vast total involved in all public and private contracts.

One of the men who, through counsel, had told the Supreme Court that Congress had no right to deprive him of his gold or the equivalent in legal currency wanted to gain only $15.60.

But that man personified thousands of holders of bonds, mortgages and other contracts containing promises to pay an estimated $100,000,000,000 in gold or its equivalent—$169,000,000,000—of present devalued currency. Here is the story behind these historic cases:

Last February, Norman C. Norman of New York presented an interest coupon on a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bond, which had a face value of $22.50, and demanded payment in gold or its equivalent—$38.10 in legal tender.

Payment was refused and Mr. Norman, determined to get the additional $15.60, sued in the Supreme Court of New York County.

He was among the first to hammer at the constitutionality of "public resolution Number 10," approved June 5, 1933, under which Congress declared provisions of contract obligations requiring payment in gold, or "in an amount of money measured thereby" to be against "public policy."

Just as strong an attack on the resolution was made by the Bankers Trust Company of New York and William H. Bixby, trustee under a mortgage of the Iron Mountain Railway, who asked in the United States District Court at St. Louis in December, 1933, that the mortgage of $34,540,000 be made payable in gold coin, the equivalent of which under present lawful currency would be $58,386,120.

In 1917 the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company acquired the mortgage property of the Iron Mountain Road. The Missouri Pacific is now in receivership, indebted to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for $23,134,800. The Missouri Pacific contended that if it were forced to pay in gold or its equivalent its total bonded debt would be increased from $438,000,000 to $743,000,000.

Wickersham Links Delinquency Curb And Juvenile Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18—If society would provide boys and girls with adequate outlets for their natural love of adventure, much juvenile delinquency and crime would be eliminated, in the opinion of George W. Wickersham, one-time United States Attorney General and internationally-known lawyer.

The problem of crime prevention is the problem of bringing up youth, Mr. Wickersham told the Buffalo Twentieth Century Club at a meeting here Feb. 13. Teaching respect for law and respect for the property of others will do more than anything else to prevent increase in crime if the teaching is effective, he declared.

Stressing that most criminals begin their delinquent careers in their childhood, Mr. Wickersham held that society must do more for its youth if crime is to be curbed.

Mr. Wickersham declared that too many laws are passed each year and that too few of the country's best citizens interest themselves in what legislatures are doing while they are in session.

Havana Teachers Arrested In Public School Strike

HAVANA, Feb. 18 (AP)—More than 100 teachers, delegates to the Havana Teachers' Federation, were arrested on charges of illegal assembly, police headquarters stated.

The federation committee, in turn, announced that it had ordered a 48-hour strike by teachers "in solidarity with pupils now striking." Education officials said they did not know how many schools were affected by the pupils' strike, but nearly all public schools in Havana and many in other provinces were shut.

Melloh Tax Case Postponed for Day

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Board of Tax Appeals today postponed until tomorrow arguments to quash subpoenas calling for the records of two Mellon-dominated concerns at the inquiry into the former Secretary of the Treasury's income tax affairs.

The postponement was requested by attorneys for the Union Trust Company and the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Hearong of the case went forward with Frank J. Hogan, attorney for Mr. Mellon, outlining his contentions against the Government's claim that Mr Mellon owes more than $3,000,000 in taxes. The figure set by the Government includes a 50 per cent penalty on Mr. Mellon's 1931 income.

Mr. Mellon claims he owes the Government nothing and that he himself is entitled to a rebate of $139,000.

Post's Air Dash Delayed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (AP)—Wiley Post, dissatisfied with the performance of his radio and compass equipment, returned from a test flight yesterday with the announcement he "probably wouldn't get away Tuesday" for his dash to New York. Wearing his oxygen helmet, Mr. Post drove his ship, the Winnie Mae, to an altitude of toward 30,000 feet, in the course of a flight to Needles, Calif., and back.

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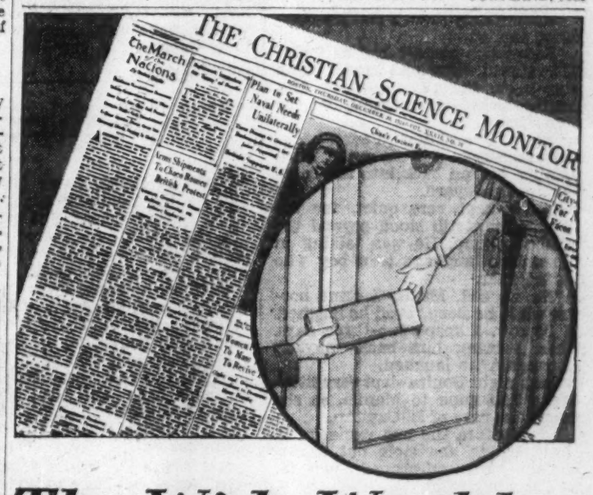

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'New' Legislators

Only 63 of the 170 members of the 1935 session of the North Carolina General Assembly have had previous legislative experience.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Bonita and El Capitán

By **Norma Butler McEnhill**

ONE morning Bonita came down the steps of her padre's little nipa-thatched house, carrying a coconut-shell bowl of water for the new family of chickens.

She was thinking happily of the pleasure she would have in showing her new chicks to Jack and Mary whose padre was the tall Capitán in the Army Post not far from her home on the shores of Manila Bay.

Suddenly a faint "Peep, peep!" caught her attention and she stopped in distress. "Madre! Oh, Madre!" she cried, "The mother-hen is picking the little brown chick!"

With swift steps Victorina, a plump Filipino woman, reached the coop where the little white hen had hatched her family of chickens—all white but one, that looked like a ball of brown fluff.

"Malo! Mala galina!" cried Victorina, and reaching a slim brown hand between the slats, not heeding the sharp pecks of the angry little hen, she rescued the little brown chick that the mother-hen refused to own.

"Oh, the poor little baby chickie!" cried Bonita, "May I have it and take care of it for my own?" she begged. "I'll love it and give it good care, Madrecita!"

"Si. You keep," Victorina replied.

So Bonita took the little brown chicken into her care from that hour.

Carrying it up into the little nipa house she wrapped it in a soft piece of cloth, and coaxed it to eat some rice and drink a few drops of water.

Day after day Bonita cared for the little brown chick and he grew strong and full of courage. Soon he was quite able to take care of himself in the chicken yard among the other chickens.

As he grew stronger he grew quite beautiful. His feathers were glossy red-and-brown. His tail feathers and wings showed shining green and bronze colors in the sunshine.

So stately was he, and so proudly did he hold his head, that Bonita named him "El Capitán" which in English words means "The Captain."

El Capitán's Admirers

As the days went by, so strong and beautiful had he grown that the native men and boys who passed that way used to stop and look at El Capitán and say to each other in their native language: "He is a big, fine bird."

One evening as Bonita sat in the shadows of the trailing bamboo branches, she heard a strange native man talking to her brother Pedro.

"Big, fine bird!" he said. "I give peso for him."

"No, he is my sister's pet. No can," Pedro replied.

"I give two pesos." And as Pedro still refused, "You lend then. I bring him back. See. Two pesos." And Bonita heard them chink in the man's hand.

"No can!" exclaimed Pedro, backing away from the stranger. Then turning, he ran back into the bamboo inclosed yard.

Bonita kept very quiet, for the strange man still stood beyond the bamboo clump. He was talking in the native language to a boy who waited near.

"He no sell. Maybe I come borrow while he sleep." And he laughed. "I borrow. I keep—two-three days. Then I bring him back—maybe." And again he laughed.

That night Bonita slept very little. Pedro had gone to Manila, so she must take care of El Capitán.

Long before the sun came up in the morning she stole out to the chicken yard and groped about for El Capitán's perch.

When she had found him she wrapped him in one of her little red cotton skirts. Then she slipped back up the steps of the little nipa house and crept into her bed with the red bundle held close.

"If ver-ry, ver-ry still you keep," she whispered into the red bundle, by-and-by the little Americanos—they will help us." And feeling comforted, she closed her eyes. When she opened them again, the sun was brightly shining.

A Present for the Americanos

That morning the twins, Jack and Mary, were seated at a little round breakfast table on the veranda, in the shade of lovely morning glory vines. They had just finished their breakfast of rice and bananas and milk when to their delight they saw their little Filipino friend coming along the line, carrying a basket on her head.

Jack and Mary sprang up to give Bonita a greeting as she swung the basket down.

"Have you brought us some nice eggs from your madre?" Mary asked, for she loved to use the new Spanish words she had learned.

"No. I bring you—maybe—a present. I br-ring El Capitán."

And as Bonita took off the cover, out of the basket stepped her beautiful pet rooster. "Cock-a-doodle-doo," he said with a shake of his wings, for he had not been allowed by his little mistress to give his usual greeting to the morning.

"You don't mean you want to give El Capitán to us!" exclaimed Jack.

"Oh no! You musn't give us The Captain!" cried Mary. "You love him so much."

"Si! I love him—and so I bring him. Maybe I give him. Maybe just a visitor he be. Please—you let El Capitán a visit make—two-three days? Maybe one week or two weeks? Then some day again I come and get my—dear—Capitán.

"Cock - a - doodle - doo - oo - oo!" agreed the Captain and at this the twins and Bonita broke into merry laughter just in time to keep tears from coming into Bonita's eyes.

Just then Eugenio, the house boy, came to take away the little breakfast table and Bonita spoke eagerly to him in the native language.

"Si! Bueno!" Eugenio replied. Then he explained to Jack and Mary that Bonita wished them to take care of her pet for a while to keep him safe.

"For him will I a picaninny house make," Eugenio told Bonita. And he smoothed El Capitán's feathers gently. "No hombre touch! Ver-ry nice!"

"Why it will be lots of fun to have the Captain come for a visit, won't it, Jackie!" cried Mary, stroking the glossy red feathers.

"Oh yes, we'll love to!" said Jack. "We will take good care of him for you, Bonita—and we'll love him a lot, 'cause we do already."

"And all the time he is here you must never feel bad," Mary told Bonita, "'cause you will remember he is just making us a visit. All friends make visits sometimes, and The Captain is our very good friend."

J. Beagles & Co. Ltd., London

Peter Pan in London

The loveliest thing I saw in all of London—
Except the Princess Lilybet in pink—
Who is really so much like him, one can't count her—
Was the statue of Peter Pan, I think!

Tree-framed it is, overlooking the Long Water
Above the daisied fields of Kensington;
Field mice and rabbits round its base and fairies—
And Peter Pan on top in fog or sun!

Small Peter Pan who never can grow up now,
Even if he should change his mind and try—
Caught in ageless bronze, ephemeral childhood—
Bare-legged and playing a flute to passers-by!

The sentries at the Palace, the Crown Jewels,
Reynolds, Rossettis, Turners haunt me yet—
But the loveliest thing I saw in all of London
Was Peter—except the Princess Lilybet!

Violet Alleyn Storey

Wriggle-Wriggle's Long Journey

"I MUST leave this place; I must get to land somehow," cried Wriggle-Wriggle, and without more ado he started off on his great journey from the Sargasso Sea in the North Atlantic Ocean, near Bermuda, where all American and European eels begin their lives.

Wriggle-Wriggle was a baby eel, only two inches long. His head and body were tubelike and, although he had lots and lots of brothers and sisters, he didn't trouble about them because it was all he could do to look after himself. He didn't remember anything about a father and mother, but supposed he must have had them, although they were nowhere to be seen.

Through the deep, dark waters of the ocean, Wriggle-Wriggle made his way, growing bigger and stronger all the time. At last, after nearly two years' traveling, he arrived at the mouth of one of the rivers of the British Isles.

"This is jolly," cried the little fellow. "I'll soon be where I want to be now."

Upstream he wriggled; then up a bank, over a marshy field, and finally into a deep, wide ditch.

"I shall stay here," he cried. "This is just what I have been looking for. It's a fine place, with plenty of food," and wiggling joyfully he settled down to enjoy life in the ditch, glad of the rest after his two years' journey.

Living in a Ditch

There were plenty of friends for little Wriggle-Wriggle, for many other baby eels had journeyed to the same ditch, and so he was never lonely. They were busy all day long, catching insects, wee fish, and tiny frogs for breakfast, dinner, and supper, and growing bigger and bigger, and stronger and stronger every day.

After a long, long time they all began to feel very restless. Even their good ditch didn't seem to please them any more.

"I must get out of this," cried Wriggle-Wriggle. "I can't stay here any longer. Why, I've been here eight years or more; I must get back to the sea."

"So must we," cried all the others. "The sea, the sea."

Wriggle-Wriggle was a handsome fellow now. His skin shone like silver; his eyes were like glowing lamps, and he was full of energy.

Out of the ditch he went; over rocks and stones, fields, roads, and dry ground; through sluices, dock gates, and all sorts of openings, until at last he came to the sea.

"Glorious, glorious," he cried. "The great Atlantic Ocean again."

A Company of Wise Eels

And so, on and on, until after traveling for six months, he came to the very place from which he had started as a tiny little chap only two inches long. He was a fine, strong eel now, and was 3000 miles from the ditch which had been his home so long.

There were throngs and throngs of other eels, too, traveling from many different ponds and ditches in the British Isles, as well as those that had come with him.

Countless numbers of eels had also arrived from the ditches and ponds of America, for the part of the ocean they had chosen—between longitudes 48 and 60—is the great meeting place of all the eels, and here they come in their millions every year, from the east and the west, to lay their eggs and then leave the young to hatch out as best they can.

Wriggle-Wriggle's journey was over, but soon plenty of other little Wriggle-Wriggles would be ready to start off just as he had done, traveling to the rivers, ponds and ditches, and enjoying life as much as he had before returning to the Atlantic.

How did little Wriggle-Wriggle know the way to the British Isles? And what made him go there instead of to America with the American eels?

I wonder.

Letters Reveal Many Interests

Our Mail Bag

Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with a boy in France. I am studying French in school. France must be an interesting country from what my mother and dad say; they were there last summer.

I should be happy to write to boys in Japan, Australia, or South Africa; writing helps to create new interests, and improves your general knowledge of what goes on in this world.

I love to read and ride horseback. I swim well, and attend camp in the summer. I like music also and collect stamps.

Any boy who writes to me I will write to him. Harry S.

Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old. We are now studying about Japan in the third grade and I should like to hear from a boy in Japan or some other foreign country. Robert D. G.

Ithaca, New York

Dear Editor:

I am interested in shell and stamp collecting. I should like if anyone should send a nice shell. I will pay postage if not too much money. I am 8 years old. Donald S.

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years of age. I should like to correspond with a girl of my age.

I have a dog named Babs. We are trying to train her now. We have two goldfish named Jack and Jill.

I like reading best in school.

I have a little sister 5 years old, and a brother just walking.

I have wanted to write before but I just haven't. Gladys L.

[Gladys, please send in your full name and address.—Ed.]

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A Snowflake's Secret

"I HEARD something wonderful today," whispered Patty Snowflake as she bumped gently against her sister Flossie while they were settling slowly down on a big, big snowbank high up in the mountains.

"I heard Mother and Daddy Snow Cloud talking about what they want to do in the spring. Listen and I'll tell you, but remember it is a secret."

"Mother and Daddy Snow Cloud talked and talked for a long time," said Patty softly. "They said that, when spring comes and the sun shines and the soft winds blow, we shall all take a long journey. We shall put on our water dresses and all run down the mountain together. At the foot of the mountain we shall meet, oh, so many other snowflakes all in water dresses.

"Then we shall go running together in a creek through the valley. Soon more creeks will meet us. We shall invite them to go along, and altogether we shall make a river. Every time we meet another river we shall join hands and run along together in one big company.

"We shall go a long, long way through dry, dusty plains where the grass turns brown in the summer and all the pretty flowers stop blooming because they have no water to drink.

"I didn't like this at first and wondered why we must run a long way in our water dresses and see only brown grass, but this is the best part of our secret.

"Mother and Daddy Snow Cloud said that it is so we can help the people who live on dry, dusty plains, where the grass turns brown and the flowers wither. They said that if we all stay together and do our part, we shall come to a big dam where we shall stay awhile until all the others catch up with us and the big dam is full of water.

"Then men are going to open some ditches and we shall divide up and fill them. The ditches will carry us through more brown country. We shall visit the poor, little, thirsty flowers and the gardens where vegetables want to grow and the fields where grain has been planted. We shall give them all the water they want to drink. Then the flowers will bloom again, the tomatoes will turn red and the lettuce will grow fresh and green. The grain will grow tall and wave in the wind."

"Oh, I wish spring would hurry and come. Don't you?" whispered Flossie.

Kathleen of Fermanath

KATHLEEN was a blue-eyed, black-haired little girl, with rosy cheeks. She lived in a pretty ivy-covered cottage, with a thatched roof of straw, in the County of Fermanath, Ireland.

Kathleen's house was not far from a lovely lake, which Kathleen called Loch Erin. There were lofty mountains surrounding the lake, and fields full of wild flowers. Kathleen liked to pick bunches of daisies and bluebells and heather, and sometimes she searched the fields for a four-leaf clover, or a bit of shamrock.

Kathleen's black hair came down past her shoulders and she wore a fringe, or bangs, across her forehead. A gay band of ribbon kept her hair tied neatly.

She wore a white pinafore to school every day, and her shoes which were called clogs, were something like the shoes worn by Dutch children, but instead of being made entirely of wood, only the soles of Kathleen's shoes were wooden. On Sunday she wore fine leather boots, and a homespun linen dress.

Kathleen had often seen the flax gathered in the fields, and spread out in the sun to dry before it was spun into the Irish linen famous throughout the world.

Kathleen had many daily tasks which she performed happily. She cooked the porridge for the pigs, in a great pot over a smouldering peat fire. She loved the pigs and knew them all by name. Sometimes she scolded them when they pushed too eagerly about her in their haste to have dinner. The baby pigs were very cute with their curly little tails and pink ears.

Kathleen cooked hard-boiled eggs for the turkeys and scattered grain and ground-up corn for the ducks, hens and geese. In the early evening she brought in peat and filled the turf box next to the stove so that her mother would have plenty of fuel for the fire the next day.

Kathleen's father never had to buy coal to keep his fire burning. When he needed fuel he went out and dug up some peat with an implement similar to a spade, and called in some parts of Ireland a sley. First he cut a square of sod and then dug down deep for the peat. After filling his cart, he drove home with his fuel. At home he spread out the peat to dry and then made it into a long reek, or pile. From this pile Kathleen brought in enough turf every night to supply the family needs for the following day.

Sometimes Kathleen's father would hitch the horse to one of the jaunting carts. Kathleen and her small brother would sit on one side with their backs to their mother and sister, while their father would be up on the driver's seat. They did not sit this way to be impolite, but because a jaunting car is built that way. Thus it is only possible to see one half of the beautiful scenery when riding in an Irish jaunting cart.

But Kathleen loved the trips about the countryside. Sometimes her uncle went along and took his fiddle. Then as he played the old Irish tunes, they all sang happily as the cart jogged along. Kathleen liked the song about Kathleen Mavoureen the best, because she could imagine that they were singing to her.

When they returned home Kathleen's mother would serve a simple supper of home-cured bacon, yellow turnips, mashed potatoes and bread and butter. The children drank buttermilk, and went to bed early, full of happy thoughts.

The Music Race

Here is a fine game to play indoors on stormy February days. First make a large copy of the chart below. Then write the following composers' names on small pieces of paper (one to a slip): Abt, Bach, Verdi, Dvořák, Strauss, Massenet, Beethoven, Paderewski and Tchaikovsky. You will also need a button for each player to use for "men" or counters.

Put the names in a box and let every player draw out one in turn. If he gets a name made up of three letters he may move his counter forward three squares; four letters, four squares, and so on. Should he happen to stop on a space containing "D. C." he must go back to the beginning and start all over again. The slips are dropped back into the box each time after the letters are counted. The player who gets his counter to the "Fine" square first wins the game.

As you probably know, the letters "D. C." stand for *da capo*, a term used in music to show that the performer must return to the first strain of the piece. The word "Fine" (pronounced *feen-ay*) is used to mark the end of a composition. Watch for these signs the next time you are looking at music.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8 D. C.	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 D. C.	16	17	18
19	20	21	22 D. C.	23	24
25	26	27	28	29 D. C.	30
31	32	33	34	35	36 FINE

February Acrostic

Fleeting, ecstatic,
Ermine-clad sprite,
Bringing a frozen world
Rarest delight;
Ushering suddenly
A lark on the wing,
Rapidly after which
Year's at the spring.

Fun With a Dictionary

A BOY who once found a dictionary in his Christmas stocking discovered that his new book made it possible for him to have lots of fun with words. The boy, his sisters and his father and mother used to do all sorts of interesting things with words, for each member of the family had received a dictionary for Christmas.

Many nights, after supper, they played word games. One of their favorite games was called "The Ten Mostest." Each player would choose 30 words; 10 that he or she considered the most beautiful words, 10 funniest words, and 10 most descriptive words.

One boy called these the 10 most beautiful words in the English language: Mother, rain, clover, rose, dusk, spring, night, love, happy and meadow. That same boy called these the funniest words he knew: Hippopotamus, giraffe, cabbage, uncle, aunt, icicle, monkey, goose, tickle, gobble-gobble and hoot. It's fun to make lists of "The Ten Mostest."

Another jolly game is to find interesting words and read what the dictionary says about them. Sometime why don't you look up these: Poke, platypus, cumulus, bellows, Percheron, turban and trombone. Can you see why people long ago invented the sound which these words represent?

A good game is for all the players to turn to the same page in the dictionary. For five minutes study all the two-syllable words on that page. Then each take a sheet of paper and see who can write the longest list and tell the meaning of each word.

A game that's lots of fun is to learn one new, hard word each day and then use it at dinner time in a sentence. The one who uses the word does not win unless everyone at the table can guess the meaning from the way it is used. Here are a few such words: Maneuver, snappish, sacred, ridiculous, quench, pluvial, efficient and conjecture.

Everyone of us should keep a dictionary of his own. Look up Noah Webster and see what he did. A loose leaf notebook is a handy way to build a dictionary. Have a page for words beginning with different letters. It's lots of fun to have the "dictionary habit."

Finding the Right School in Europe

If you are looking for a desirable school in Europe, you may find your problem simplified by consulting the advertisements in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. They put you in touch with a selected group of schools in the British Isles and on the Continent that are well equipped to serve you.

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The Cookie Jar

THERE are certain sounds which one does not forget. How it is that memory singles out some sounds to keep, and consigns the rest to oblivion, I do not know; why, for example, we should recognize a certain footfall on the porch steps, and not another; or why, unconsciously all these years, I have remembered the hollow, final sound of a lid going back onto a stone jar.

Indeed, it has always seemed to me a marvel that one should remember a sound at all. Faces, or streets, or landscapes, yes; for those one may observe for as long as he likes, exploring detail and proportion, accent and shadow, until the picture is his own. But a sound—such a fleeting thing—how can it, in the fraction of time before it ceases to be, make a mark that endures across so many years?

Aletha came home the other day with a casserole. It is not as deep as a cookie jar, and of course its proportions are different; but, because of some peculiarity of material or construction, the lid, when it goes on, sounds exactly as the lid of the cookie jar used to sound, years ago when cookies were as important to me as they are to the First Mate now.

I remember that cookie jar very well indeed. It was made of gray, unimpressive stone, with two hand-holds formed in the sides, and it had a lid that fitted down inside. The knob on top had once been broken off, but my father had cemented it on again as good as new, except that the crack was visible upon close inspection. Across one of its fat sides sprawled a vague blue mark, evidently intended for a square with a word within; but something had gone wrong in manufacture and it was quite indistinguishable. When one is a child, he puzzles over little things. I always wondered what that word was.

* * *

THE COOKIE JAR belonged in a certain place: just to the left of the pantry door, two feet over, on the shelf above the pots and pans. It was quite convenient. All one had to do was to open the door, step in, reach the left hand gently sideways until it met that smooth, stone surface, and there he was. But, lest my mother's judgment appear unseasoned, let me add that there were two or three difficulties in the way of too easy access. For one, the pantry was a tapering thing that, presumably to fill up space, had been built under the back stairs; in this location its flimsy walls acted as a sounding board whose resonance was as audible upstairs as down, in the parlor as in the kitchen itself. The result was that the click of the lock—an old iron latch that lifted with a lever—was highly significant, especially if the cook happened to be elsewhere at the time. Secondly, the pots and pans frequently overflowed their usual space and some of them sat on the same shelf as the cookie jar, one place nearer the door. And, above all, there was the undeniable sound of the lid itself. So that, if there came the click of the lock, and the clank of tinware, and then the hollow, scraping sound of stone lid on stone jar, the story was plain as type—there were invaders abroad.

However, I do not recall that this succession of sounds, coming without parental authorization, ever brought in its train results that were particularly dire. There was apt to be a voice from the front of the house: "Sidney! John! How many is that since school?" Which mild question was followed by the crumby answer: "Three," and the incident was satisfactorily closed. The fact of the matter was that the cook liked cookies herself, and perhaps felt a little honored that the rest of the family thought she turned out good ones. And her rebuke was tempered also by the demonstrated possibility that the interloper might be, not the boys, but the boys' father.

Nobody seemed free from the attraction of the cookie jar. A girl cousin, visiting one winter, learned without the slightest delay how to locate the jar in the dark. It so happened that, after she had become proficient in the trick, buckwheat cake season came along and my mother started the batter in a stone jar identical with the one used for cookies. Complications ensued; that noon we had to rescue the cousin from the buckwheat batter, and that evening after supper we were startled to hear my father's voice from the pantry asking: "Can't we find a better place for this other jar? It's in the way here." So the buckwheat cakes were moved; but the cookie jar stayed where it was.

There was a certain day for baking. Let's see—Monday was wash day, Tuesday ironing day. It couldn't have been Wednesday, because the Daughters of the Republic met that afternoon. Perhaps it was Thursday. Thursday or Friday. Anyway, the night before there would be the bread sponge in the big dishpan on a chair by the stove, and in the morning it would be risen above the top of the pan. After breakfast, when the bread was in the oven, the cookies began to take shape.

* * *

SOMETIMES THE DOUGH was pie-crust color, sometimes it was brown. When it was rolled out flat on the kitchen table, the cookie cutter—a little tin can with nail holes punched in the top—came along and punched out the circles. Each time the can went down there was a little "Whiff!" and a wisp of floury air puffed out of the nail holes. When the cookies were all cut out, the scraps were gathered into a ball, again rolled, and the process repeated; until at last the trays were filled and there was such a little ball left over that my mother merely pinched it into the lumpy resemblance of a cooky and didn't use the cutter on it at all. I always watched the contours of that last cookie with particular interest, because I knew that, when it was baked and while it was still hot, Sidney and I would get it for a "sample."

The yellow cookies were touched off with sugar, and a raisin apiece. They held their shape well, and never softened up even in the cookie jar. The brown ones I liked better. They were apt to squirm a little in the baking, and to come out of the oven almost square, and run together. They were pulled apart, when they went into the jar, and their edges were rough and ragged. But in a day or two they had grown soft and were well stuck together again, and at that stage they were unimpeachable cookies. Sidney and I always felt that if we reached for one and two stuck together, we were entitled to them both, due to happy circumstances beyond our control.

* * *

I DON'T KNOW why it's fun to look back at things like that. I imagine the First Mate gets just as much good out of the cookies Aletha puts into the red tin candy box, and that, to her, a stone jar would be only a cumbersome annoyance. In fact, I am not prepared to deny that the cookies one sees nowadays in the stores, smartly packaged in cellophane, the immaculate product of unerring machines, are better than those of which I have been thinking. I can appreciate the viewpoint of those ladies who argue that, considering the variety available in stores, the convenience and the quality, it is poor economics to make them at home. Their reasoning is probably correct.

Apart from reason, though, I like homemade cookies best. Kept in a stone cookie jar.

J. F. H.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTHALLOW: *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Croft*

THE appeal of this wood-engraving lies in the intimacy with which the view is depicted. It is as though a spotlight had been turned on an unsuspecting community, to reveal the village of Porthallow as it ordinarily appears.

Mrs. Marjorie Croft has captured a curious sense of life half concealed in this scene. At times, the cottages seem to suggest a nest of creatures nuzzled together, peering shyly toward the beam of prying light. At other times, the windows set in pallid walls look like the smiling eyes of children wearing tam o'shanters.

Little figures are caught at their common tasks on the foreshore; the craft lie idle till fishing time; gulls are sporting overhead, and lines of washing are flapping in the breeze.

The higgledy-piggledy aspect of these dwellings, and the elevation of the hills beyond, is typical of the Cornish landscape so favored by artists.

Porthallow is a tiny community too small for most maps and gazetteers. It is reached by bus, north from St. Keverne. It is close to the notorious Manacle Rocks; and, if the Eddystone lighthouse were nearer, it might be assumed that the effect in this picture was that of its beam, since Porthallow is situated on the east of the Lizard, facing directly in a line eastward to the famous beacon.

The Adventure of Going Home

AS YOU close the door of your office, any disturbing reflections, any arguments that the day has been disappointing, are left behind. There is a sense of joyous exhilaration, as you realize you are on your way to that particular spot which seems, most intimately, your own. The cheery "good night" of the elevator boy follows you into the street.

Passing the shops, you find yourself confronted with a pleasurable indecision. Shall you take something home with you? And, if so, what? You stop for a moment to contemplate some tempting piled-up mounds of grapefruit. They are cheaper, you observe, than they were yesterday. Still, they are rather heavy to carry. You have to pick up some books from the library and you are going to walk home—part of the way at least. Some oranges, perhaps? They are not quite so large as the grapefruit and even more attractive to look at. Then you remember you saw some in the refrigerator this morning, but momentarily your thoughts fly back to the time when you drove through the orange groves by moonlight. You see the picture again. The waxlike blossoms on the trees—the silvery, snow-capped mountains beyond. Eventually you buy a packet of dates.

A little breeze at the corner of the street wafts a sudden fragrance in your face—a faint woodsy perfume. Violets. The man in charge of the flower stall holds a bunch of them toward you. Someone at home loves violets. You stop for a moment again and the violets take their place with the dates.

The library is rather crowded. It would seem that everyone needs a book to read this evening. However, you catch sight of a familiar face behind the counter, someone who has helped you before. "The book you asked for the other day? Yes, here it is, already put on one side for you." A smile comes over the counter with the book.

One mile to the ferry. Well, that is not far, but you give a glance toward the clock in the bank building and it seems you must have dawdled more than you realized. Almost imperceptibly, your footsteps quicken. You are walking quite briskly now. The silly little words of a silly little song come into your thoughts and suddenly you find that your hastening feet are keeping time to it.

Throngs of people are waiting for the street cars, and at the ferry, groups are taking their stand before unopened gates or passing through on to the boats which are about to leave. If you belong to the ranks of commuters, you may find yourself with half-an-hour in which to read the first pages of your book or you may sit outside on an open deck and watch the lights come on in the city you are leaving behind. But, whichever you may be, commuter or city dweller, sooner or later you will find yourself turning the corner of the road where you live. You pass the other doors so similar to your own, but with a different idea of home behind each one. You alone know what you expect to find awaiting you on the other side of the door which is yours. It may be the welcome of a loved one, or the pattering sound of a small animal's feet hurrying to greet you, or again it may be just the peace and tranquillity of a quiet spot. But, whichever it is, the reaction is much the same. No matter if the day has seemed a little drab and its tasks humdrum, there is always, with nightfall, the adventure of going home.

G. C.

Matisse Sells a Picture

THEN came the first autumn salon and he (Matisse) was asked to exhibit and he sent La Femme au Chapeau and it was hung. It was derided and attacked and it was sold.

Matisse was at this time about thirty-five years old, he was depressed. Having gone to the opening day of the salon and heard what was said of his picture and seen what they were trying to do to it he never went again. His wife went alone. He stayed at home and was unhappy. This is the way Madame Matisse used to tell the story.

Then a note came from the secretary of the salon saying that there had been an offer made for the picture, an offer of four hundred francs. Matisse was painting Madame Matisse as a gypsy holding a guitar. The guitar had already had a history. Madame Matisse was very fond of telling the story. She had a great deal to do and she posed beside and she was very healthy and sleepy. One day she was posing, he was painting, she began to nod and as she nodded the guitar made noises. Stop it, said Matisse, wake up. She woke up, he painted, she nodded and the guitar made noises. Stop it, said Matisse, wake up. She woke up and then in a little while she nodded again, the guitar made even more noises. Matisse furious seized the guitar and broke it. And added Madame Matisse ruefully, we were very hard up then and we had to have it mended so he could go on with the picture. She was holding this same mended guitar and posing when the note from the secretary of the autumn salon came. Matisse was joyful, of course I will accept, said Matisse. Oh no, said Madame Matisse, if those people (ces gens) are interested enough to make an offer they are interested enough to pay the price you asked, and she added, the difference would make winter clothes for Margot. Matisse hesitated but was finally convinced and they sent a note saying he wanted his price. Nothing happened and Matisse was in a terrible state and very reproachful and then in a day or two when Madame Matisse was once more posing with the guitar and Matisse was painting, Margot brought them a little blue telegram. Matisse opened it and he made a grimace. Madame Matisse was terrified, she thought the worst had happened. The guitar fell. What is it, she said. They have bought it, he said. Why do you make such a face of agony and frighten me so and perhaps break the guitar, she said. I was winking at you he said, to tell you, because I was so moved I could not speak.—From "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," by GERTRUDE STEIN. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Fall, Gentle Rain

FALL, gentle rain!
If sun had shone today,
I should be busy doing many things
Which now may wait
Which well may wait the sun.

I sit at home,
Wrapped round by peace,
By peace and silence,
Only the low-voiced sound
Of delicate raindrops falling on the pane,
Only the distant music made by the words I read,
Words spoken by far voices,
In other places and in other years.

I stop my reading, lift my eyes again
To watch the silver mist,
While in my heart, the golden words sing on.

Fall, gentle rain!

MARJORIE KNAPP

The Motherhood of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN, as children, we waked from an unhappy dream, and all was dark, and stillness added terror to our childish fears, what a comfort it was to reach out through the darkness and feel mother's hand and hear the reassuring voice saying, "Mother is here; do not fear; all is well."

Today older children are reaching out through mental darkness and gloom. Disorder and chaos seem very real. Old orders are passing. There is uncertainty, doubt, and fear. Where may one find comfort, something assuring on which to rely? In the fires of affliction former faiths have proved inadequate, and in the crucible of experience much that was considered reliable and trustworthy has failed. Where shall one turn? Where shall one find comfort? What is the answer to these questions?

On that memorable evening with his disciples before his crucifixion, Christ Jesus endeavored to lift their wavering courage with the promise of a Comforter, saying, "I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth."

In February of 1866 a New England gentlewoman fell on the ice and was declared by a physician to be fatally injured. As it was her custom to turn to the Bible for comfort and guidance, so at this crucial time Mary Baker Eddy turned away from human help to God, and was healed. Gratitude for this healing led her to deeper searchings for the exact Science by which she had been healed, so that she might bring to humanity freedom from pain and suffering. After three years spent in the study of the Bible as her only textbook, and with demonstrations and proof, she wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And therein (p. 592) she defines "Mother" as "God; divine and eternal Principle; Life, Truth, and Love."

Sometimes one hears objections to the word "Principle" as a synonym for God, but among the definitions for "principle" given in the dictionary are, "Beginning, foundation, source, or origin; that from which anything proceeds." Adding to these the characteristics associated with God in the Bible, as, for instance, unchanging, undeviating, almighty, eternal, omnipotent, omnipresent, ever-available, and loving, can we find a word which more clearly defines that which is sure and steadfast?

"In divine Science, we have not as much authority for considering God masculine, as we have for considering Him feminine, for Love imparts the clearest idea of Deity" (Science and Health, p. 517). To some the thought of mother may imply indulgence and laxity in enforcing obedience, but this is contrary to the thought of God as Mother, revealed in Christian Science. We readily see that the rules of mathematics are fixed; also, we realize that to express harmony in music we must faithfully abide by the rules of harmony. It is similar with infinite, divine Principle, which is above and over all. Its laws are absolute, without fluctuation, ebb or flow. Then, we must be obedient to the Father-Mother, to Principle.

Again and again throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy couples the words "divine Principle" and "Love." So when we remember that Principle is Love, imparting all, and more, of those qualities which we attribute to human mother-love—compassion, tenderness, patience—a sense of peace comes to our troubled thought and we say with deep reverence and gratitude, "My Father-Mother and my God!"

There is no problem so trivial or so complicated but it may be solved; no burden so heavy but it may be lifted by turning to God, the loving Father-Mother.

Thousands today are looking up with happiness and joy for some understanding of this precious truth, for the firm rock of assurance on which they now stand amidst the shifting sands of human means and human planning. Even though one may have wandered far afield from right thinking and doing, this does not lessen the sureness of the promises given in Isaiah, "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool;" and, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem."

[Below will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Isten Anyasága

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MIKOR gyermekkorunkban a sötétben rossz álomból ébredtünk, s gyerekes félelmünk a csend miatt rémülette növekedett, milyen jól esett mikor a sötétben kezünket kinyújtva édes anyánk kezére találtunk és megnyugtató szavait hallottuk: „Itt van édes anyád, ne félj, nincs semmi baj."

Ma, az elmei sötétség és szomorúság ködében idősebb gyermekek nyújtják ki hasonlóképen kezeiket. Rendetlenség és zűrzavar nagyon valódinak látszanak. A dolgok régi rendje múlófélben van. Bizonytalanság, kétség, és félelem van mindenfelé. Hol lehet vigasztalást, bátorító jelet találni, melyben bízni lehessen? A szenvedések tüzében régi hitek elégtelennek bizonyúltak, és a tapasztalatok olvasztó edényében sok minden olvadt el, amit azelőtt megbízhatónak gondoltunk. Hová fordúljunk? Hol találjunk vigasztalást? Mi a válasz ezen kérdésekre?

Azon emlékezetes estén, melyet keresztre feszítése előtt tanítványaival töltött, Krisztus Jézus új bátorságot akart beléjük önteni azzal, hogy nekik a következő szavakban egy Vigasztalót ígért: „És én kérem az Atyát, és más vigasztalót ad néktek, hogy veletek maradjon mindörökké, az igazságnak ama Lelkét."

1866 Februárjában New Englandban egy úri asszony elesett a jeges járdán és az orvos kijelentette, hogy végzetes sérüléseket szenvedett. Miután vigasztalásért és tanácsért mindég a Bibliához szokott fordúlni, Mary Baker Eddy válságos helyzetében emberi segítség helyett Istenhez fordúlt és meggyógyúlt. Gyógyulásáért érzett hálája azon tényleges tudomány utáni kutatásra vezette mely őt meggyógyította, hogy általa az emberiséget a fájdalomtól és a szenvedéstől felszabadíthassa. A Bibliának, mint egyetlen tankönyvének, három évi tanúlmányozása után, sok tapasztalat és bizonyíték segélyével megírta a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyvét, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával). Ebben a könyvben (592-ik oldal) az „Anyá" fogalmát így határozza meg: „Isten; isteni és örökkévaló Alapelv; Élet, Igazság, és Szeretet."

Néha kifogásokat hallunk az „Alapelv"- nek mint Isten-nel egyértelmű szónak használata ellen, de a magyarázó szótár szerint az „alapelv" definiciója „kezdet, alap, forrás vagy származási hely; az, amelyből minden következik (származik)." Ha ezekhez még hozzá tesszük azon jellemvonásokat, melyeket a Biblia Istennel kapcsolatban használ, mint például változatlan, félreértíthetetlen, mindenható, örökkévaló, legfelsőbb hatalmú, mindég rendelkezésünkre álló, és szerető, találhatunk-e bármely más szavat, mely tisztábban fejezi ki azt, ami biztos és állhatatos?

„Az isteni Tudományban nincs annyi jogunk Istent hímneműnek tekinteni, mint nőneműnek, mert a Szeretet adja meg az Istenség legvilágosabb magyarázatát" (Science and Health, 517-ik oldal). Az anya gondolata némelyeknek esetleg elkényeztetést vagy a szófogadás iránti engedékenységet jelenthet, ami azonban ellenkezésben áll az Anyának mint Istennek azon fogalmával, mely a Krisztusi Tudományban van feltárva. Azt könnyen megértjük, hogy a matematika szabályai változatlanok; azt is belátjuk, hogy ha zenében akarunk harmóniát kifejezni, a harmónia szabályait kell hűségesen betartanunk. Ugyanígy van a végtelen, isteni Alapelvvel, mely mindenen felül és minden fölött van. Törvényei korlátlanok, változás—csökkenés vagy növekvés—nélküliek. Ezért tehát az Atya-Anyának, az Alapelvnek, kell engedelmeskednünk.

Ismételten, minden munkájában Mrs. Eddy az „isteni Alapelv" és „Szeretet" szavakat egymással összefüggésben használja. Mikor e szerint meggondoljuk, hogy az Alapelv Szeretet, mélyből minden oly tulajdonság, és még több is, jön, melyet az emberi anyai szeretetnek tulajdonítottunk, mint a könyörületesség, gyengédség, és türelem, a béke érzése tölti el gondokkal terhelt gondolatainkat, és mély tisztelettel és hálával mondjuk: „Apám-Anyám, Istenem!"

Nincsen olyan jelentéktelen vagy olyan komplikált probléma, melyet ne lehetne megoldani; nincsen olyan nehéz teher, melyet ne lehetne leemelni ha az Istenhez, a szerető Atya-Anyához fordulunk.

Ezrével érezik ma azt a boldogságot és életörömöt, melyet ezen becses igazságnak megértése ad, s mely őket az emberi módszerek és emberi tervezések futó homokjai közepette a bizonyosság erős sziklájára helyezte. Még ha messze is vándorolt valaki a helyes gondolkozás és cselekvés földjéről, evvel nem változtatta meg Ézsajás igéreteinek bizonyosságát: „Ha bűneitek skárlát-pirosak, hófehérek lesznek, és ha vérszínűek, mint a karmazsín, olyanok lesznek, mint a gyapjú;" és, „Mint férfit, a kit anyja vigasztal, akként vigasztallak titeket én, és Jeruzsálemben vesztek vigasztalást!"

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Big Rush to Buy Stocks Following Court's Gold Clause Decision

Commodity and Money Markets

Prices Soar In Lively Scramble To Buy Stocks

Supreme Court's Decision on Gold Clause Reason for Big Advance

By Forrest Price

Prices jumped.

It was a wild stock market.

When the announcement was made that the Supreme Court had decided in favor of the Government in the gold clause questions there was a lively scramble to buy stocks.

The ruling was made public at noon. Up to that time the market had just ambled along in its usual lethargic manner. Prices sagged, and trading was quiet.

Then when the big news came there was a wild rush to get on board the securities wagon. Both stocks and bonds shot skyward, particularly the equities.

More than a million shares changed hands in less than an hour's time. Total transactions for the day were 1,950,000 shares.

There was some profit-taking when prices eased off somewhat, and then they stiffened again.

Probably the strongest group advance was made by the railroad shares. Atchison shot upward more than 9 points. Union Pacific recorded a gain of more than 6 points.

Other railroad issues moving upward 2 to 6 points or so included Jersey Central, Chesapeake Corporation, Chesapeake & Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Erie, Great Northern preferred, Nickel Plate preferred, New York Central, New Haven preferred, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Atlantic Coast Line and Baltimore & Ohio common and preferred.

The standard industrials also were conspicuously strong.

The harvest machinery stocks were in good demand. Case was up nearly 7 points at one time. Deere moved up 4. Caterpillar Tractor was up more than 2.

Such favorites as American Telephone, U. S. Smelting, Celanese, Chrysler, Continental Can, Republic Steel preferred and Commonwealth & Southern preferred were up around 2 to 3 points or so.

Speculative bonds joined the upward movement, some gaining as much as 2 points. U. S. Governments containing the gold clause sold off. These without the gold clause moved upward.

There was considerable excitement on the Chicago Board of Trade. Business was suspended at 11.15 to avoid a panic.

Cotton prices moved forward sharply.

In the New Orleans cotton market trading was wild. Prices shot upward 25 to 28 points above Saturday's closing.

Other commodities advancing sharply as a result of the court decision included hides, rubber, sugar and cotton seed oil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. (AP)—Stocks spurted today following announcement that the Supreme Court had ruled in favor of the Government's abrogation of the gold clause in private contracts.

Suspense was the rule during the morning hours, but there was little excitement in the financial sector and many of the board rooms were virtually deserted. Equities were inclined to sag, however, until the flash of the court's decision appeared on the news tickers. The list immediately turned around and showed its heels to the confused bears.

Ticker Falls Behind

In the initial buying movement the stock ticker tape got several minutes behind floor dealings, and prices were pushed up 2 to around 7 points before profit-taking caused the advance to taper off considerably.

After halving initial gains, the list again stiffened. The rails and industrials recorded the most pronounced gains, but the utilities were able to get up only small fractions.

Gains of around 2 to 6 points were shown by Case, Santa Fe, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Smelting, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, American Can, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Allied Chemical, Howe Sound, du Pont, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Dome and McIntyre Porcupine. Many issues were up around a point or so.

While gold held most of the attention of all markets, some consideration was given other factors which may later have an effect upon price movements.

Word that the President hoped to get his NRA message to Congress late today, or tomorrow at least, was of interest to those who believe that further recovery in business will depend to some extent on the lengthening and strengthening of certain codes and the elimination of other provisions pertaining to the administration of the act.

Bonds Active

U. S. Government bonds containing the gold clause declined in the New York Stock Exchange in active trading, while those lacking the gold clause advanced, as the Dow-Jones financial news ticker reported that the Government had won its case on abrogation of the gold clause in federal obligations.

There had been much buying in recent weeks of U. S. Government bonds containing the gold clause, and selling of those without it. Following the financial news ticker report, there was an immediate reversal of this tendency. The Liberty Fourth 4¼s, called, dipped 11-32 to 101 15-32. On the other hand, the Treasury 3 per cents rose to a new high at 103.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.18	Last Feb.16
7¼	5⅝	..	Adams Express	3500	6⅞	6	6⅝	..
33½	29⅜	.2	Adams Millis	800	31	31	31	..
10⅛	8	..	Addressograph	3500	10¼	9½	10⅛	9¾
6¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	700	6¼	5⅝	6¼	6
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8	8	8	8
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	2900	114	112	114	..
1⅞	1½	..	Airway Elec App	1500	1½	1½	1½	1¾
20⅛	16⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	5800	18⅜	16¾	18	17
1⅞	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2300	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜
7	4½	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	800	5⅜	5	5	4⅝
6⅜	3½	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	400	4	4	4	..
6½	4	..	Alle pf ww XL (h)	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
141	132⅜	6	Allied Chem	3200	140⅜	137½	139⅝	137½
17⅝	15⅛	.25b	Allis Chalmers	4700	17⅞	16⅜	17⅛	17
57	48½	2	Amerada	1200	57	54⅜	57	54
57¾	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	57⅛	56	56½	57¾
18½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	7500	18½	17	18⅛	17¼
52½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	400	52	51	52	..
8½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	3800	8⅜	8¼	8½	8¼
71¾	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	270	71¾	67½	71¾	67½
29⅜	25¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	1100	27	26	26½	..
123	110	4f	Am Can	12500	123	118¼	121⅞	119½
156	151¼	7	Am Can uf	400	156	156	156	..
20¼	16¼	..	Am Car& Fdry	900	18¼	17	18	17
45⅜	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	38¾	37½	38¼	..
11⅞	8	..	Am Chain	2700	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
52½	33	..	Am Chain pf	400	52⅜	51½	52½	..
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	30¾	28	30	29
3	2⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	1100	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
5½	3¾	..	Am & For Pow	4500	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	3¾
23⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	3200	21½	21	21¼	20¾
20	13½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	18⅜	18	18⅜	17⅜
8½	6	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	6½	6½	6½	..
5¾	4¼	..	Am Hide & L	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
25¾	20⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	800	24	23	23½	..
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	1100	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
37⅜	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	1000	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	1200	6¾	5¾	6¼	5¾
3	2¼	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20¾	18½	..	Am Locomotive	1700	18½	17¼	18	17¼
86½	72	..	Am Loco pf	700	48	46	48	..
7	6	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	6	6	6	..
17⅞	14¼	..	Am Metal	3200	17⅞	16¼	17¼	16½
33¾	21¼	..	Am Power & Lt	6500	27⅞	25⅞	27⅛	25
13½	10⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	11¾	11½	11⅞	11½
15¼	8½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
16⅛	13½	..	Am Radiator	10400	14¾	13⅞	14¼	14
24	19⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	6700	23½	20⅛	22	20⅜
72½	67	4	Am Safety Razor	500	71½	71½	71½	71
5¾	4⅜	..	Am Seating	400	5¾	5	5¼	5
40¼	32¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7500	39	35	37½	35⅞
125⅛	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	500	124	123½	124	..
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	1800	17¾	16⅛	17¾	16½
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	100	91⅝	91½	91½	90¾
43	37½	2f	Am Stores	500	46	39¾	39¾	..
70½	62	2	Am Sugar Ref	3800	70½	68⅛	70	70
130	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	129½	129½	129½	129¾
106¾	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	9800	106⅛	107⅞	105	103¼
19⅜	13⅛	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	60	15⅜	15	15⅜	..
14	10¾	..	Am Wat W & E	6800	11⅛	10⅜	11	10⅜
60	55½	6	Am Woolenf	100	56	56	56	..
9¼	7⅛	..	Am Woolen	1800	8	7⅜	8	7⅜
45¼	37	..	Am Woolen pf	6300	40¼	38	40½	38⅜
4¾	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
12¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	9800	13¼	10⅜	11⅜	10⅝
18⅞	15	..	Anaconda Wire	400	18	17⅞	18	17⅝
17⅝	15	.60	Anchor Cap	400	17⅜	17¼	17¼	16½
3½	2	..	A P W Paper	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
39¾	36	1f	Archer Daniels	1500	39¾	39½	39¾	..
105⅞	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	500	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	104⅞
6⅛	5¼	..	Armour Ill	7200	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	2500	69⅜	68⅜	69	68⅜
6¾	4⅝	..	Arnold Constable	600	5¾	5	5K	..
13⅜	9½	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11
70	68¾	3g	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	..
55⅝	41⅞	2e	Atchison TSFP	11600	52½	42	47	43¼
37¼	27¾	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	32½	28	31	28
9½	8	..	Atl Gulf & WI pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
25⅝	23⅜	1	Atl Refining	2900	25⅞	24¼	25	24¾
4⅜	3⅞	2	Atlas Powder	1200	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
29¾	22½	..	Auburn Auto	1100	27	23	25	24
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	600	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
63	50	5	Austin Nichols A	10	51¾	51¾	51¾	..
5⅝	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1700	5	4½	5	4⅜

—B—

6⅝	5	..	Baldwin Loco	1900	6⅛	5⅜	6	5⅜
26¾	20	..	Baldwin Loco pf	900	21	21	23	..
15	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio	5200	15	10⅛	13⅝	11
17⅞	11	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	17	15	15¼	13¾
102	101	6½	Bamberger pf	10	102	102	102	..
42¼	37⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	..
40⅜	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	20	36	35	36	..
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	4100	6⅞	6¾	6¼	6⅜
18¼	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	3300	18¼	17½	18	17½
78	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	200	75	75	75	74½
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	1100	13	12⅜	13	..
17½	14⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	4200	16⅜	15¼	16½	15½
17⅜	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1100	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15⅜
37¾	34	2	Best & Co	1200	38	37⅝	38	37¾
34⅜	28⅛	..	Bethlehem Stel	6300	33½	29	31⅞	29½
77¾	68	..	Beth Steel pf	400	73¾	72¼	73¾	71
26¼	18½	..	Bigelow Sanford	800	20¾	19¼	20	19⅛
3⅞	1⅞	..	Blaw Knox	2400	13	12	12¾	11¾
10	8¼	..	Boeing Airplane	1400	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	..
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2100	58¼	56	57¾	56
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	6300	25¼	24¾	25⅛	25
31⅛	28¼	1f	Borg Warner	5100	31⅞	30¼	31⅜	31
7½	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	6	6	6	..
29⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	14400	29⅜	27⅝	29½	28⅝
28	23⅛	2	Briggs & Strat	1900	28	27	27⅞	27½
43½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	2600	42½	41B	42½	42¼
3½	2	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	2½	2½	2½	..
52	48¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48½
58¾	57	3	Brown Shoe	200	58¾	58	58¾	..
6⅞	5	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
6⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	6	5¾	6	5¾
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	12	12	12	..
74	64	2	Bucyrus E pf	140	70½	..	70	..
5¼	4	..	Budd Mfg	4500	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅜
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	210	31½	29	31½	30¾
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	2300	3⅞	3½	3¾	..
15	11¼	..	Bullard	1400	13½	12⅝	13¼	13
9⅝	7	..	Burns Bros pf	20	7	7	7	..
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1000	15½	15	15½	15½
3½	1⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	900	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
10½	6⅞	..	Bush Ter deb (h)	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
22½	14¼	..	Bush T Blgs pf ct	40	18½	18	18½	..
2	1¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
20⅜	15½	..	Byers	800	18	15¾	18	16⅜
60	40	..	Byers pf	10	44	44	44	..

—C—

41⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	7500	42½	41	41¾	41
1⅛	3/4	..	Callahan Z & L	1500	1	⅞	⅞	..
4¼	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3½	3¼	3¼	..
11⅜	9	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	10	10	10	..
16⅜	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	1300	14⅜	13⅛	14	13¼
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	6500	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12⅜
36	33⅜	2	Cannon Mills	1100	36	35	36	..
7⅜	5¾	6	Am Watlinf	100	6⅝	6½	6⅞	6⅞
37	33⅜	3	Capital Admin pf	20	35½	35½	35½	3
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	15000	63	55⅞	60⅝	56¼
42¼	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	17500	44	41½	43⅞	41⅞
35⅜	28½	..	Celanese Corp	21000	32½	29½	32¼	29⅞
4⅝	2¾	..	Celotex pf	500	3⅝	2⅝	3	2⅝
3½	1⅞	.60	Celotex vtc (h)	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
25½	17	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	150	18¼	17	18¼	17
24⅞	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	3500	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	24½
55⅜	45	..	Central RR of NJ	500	48	45	48	..
47	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	9500	45	42¾	44	42¾
6⅝	5⅛	..	Certain-Teed	500	5¼	5¼	5½	..
33¼	27½	..	Certain-Teed-pf	40	30½	29⅞	30½	..
44⅞	38	2½	Chesapeake Corp	3500	42	39½	42	39½
45⅝	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	9500	44⅜	41¼	43¼	41½
5⅜	4	..	Chi & G W pf	200	4	3¾	4	..
3	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	3000	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¼
4¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2500	4⅜	3¾	4	3⅝
5⅝	4⅛	..	Chi & N western	3000	5½	4⅜	5¼	4⅜
10⅜	8	..	Chi & N west pf	1700	10½	9	9⅞	..
7⅝	5⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅜
26⅛	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1000	24¾	24¼	24¾	23⅝
2⅜	1⅞	..	Chi Rk I & P	800	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
4	2½	..	Chi RI&P 6% ch	300	3	3	3	2¾
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% ch	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
29¼	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	3500	29¾	28⅜	29⅜	29
7½	5⅜	..	Childs Company	800	5¾	5½	5½	5⅜
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	17500	42⅜	38½	41⅛	39⅛
21	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	21	20¾	21	..
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	92½	92	92½	..
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	1300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
6⅞	4¾	..	City Stores A (h)	900	5⅜	5	5	..
⅞	⅝	..	City Stores vtc (h)	500	¾	½	⅝	½
28½	24¾	1	Cluett Peabody	300	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2000	17½	16¾	17½	17
102½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
15⅜	12⅛	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	14¾	13	14	13
7½	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
5½	4⅞	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	700	4¾	4¼	4½	4⅜
28½	19	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40	23¼	21¼	23¼	4⅜
15	12	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	12½	12½	12½	12½
7¾	5	..	Columbus Gas	10500	6	5¼	6	5¼
59¼	55	6	Columbus G pf A	3000	57¾	57	57¾	58
51¾	47	5	Columbia Gs pf B	10	50	50	50	..
40	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	6500	41	38¼	40	38¾
75⅝	67	4	Columbian Carb	5000	77¼	75¼	75⅞	75
45⅞	39½	2	Comm Credit	7500	46⅝	45¼	46⅝	45½
56¼	52½	3	Comm Cred A	500	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
112	109¾	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	111	110	111	..
62¼	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	3500	61¾	60¾	61½	61⅜
115½	113⅞	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	115⅝	114⅝	114⅝	..
23⅞	19¼	.60	Comm Solvents	4500	22½	20½	21¾	21½
1⅜	1	..	Comwlth & So	11100	1⅜	1	1⅛	1
40⅜	29⅛	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	3700	39⅞	37	37	36¾
34⅞	31½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2500	34¼	32½	33½	33⅝
42	34¼	4½	Consol Ry & Lt	20	36	35½	36	..
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Fin Ind	4500	6	6	6½	6¼
22⅛	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	6300	20⅞	19	20	21
22⅜	17⅜	1	Consol Gas	15000	18⅜	17¼	17⅞	17¾
82	76	5	Consol Gas pf	300	76	76	76	..
8¾	7⅜	.42e	Consol Oil	6500	8	7⅝	8	7⅝
3	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	700	3⅛	3	3	3
1¼	⅝	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	10⅜	..	Container A	1500	12½	11¾	12¼	11¾
5⅛	4	..	Container B	1300	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅜
6¾	5½	..	Cont BakingA	500	6	6	6	5¾
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
51⅜	46½	4	Cont Baking pf	300	52	52	52	..
70⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	6500	73½	69¾	72¼	69½
8⅝	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	3500	9⅛	8½	9⅛	..
34	30	1.20f	Cont Insurance	4300	33¼	32	32⅞	..
1¾	3/4	..	Cont Motors	5000	1¼	1⅛	1¾	1⅛
19⅛	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	10500	18¾	17⅞	18¾	18¼
48½	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	80	48¼	47⅜	48¼	47⅜
67¾	62	3	Corn Products	3500	68	66	67½	67
6⅞	5⅝	..	Coty	500	6	6	6	5⅞
38⅜	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	7500	39⅜	38¼	39⅜	38⅝
15½	12½	..	Crosley Radio	4000	15¾	14¾	15½	15½
26½	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	3000	28	26¼	27½	26½
44⅜	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1500	45	44⅞	45	..
5⅜	4	..	Crown Zellerback	1700	4¾	4	4¾	4½
25¼	20½	..	Crucible Stee	1300	23¼	22	23¼	22⅛
1½	1	..	Cuba Co	800	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜
5⅞	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
7	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	4500	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	6⅝
52¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	130	54¾	51½	54	52½
47½	41	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	46	45	46	..
22⅞	18	..	Curtis Publishg	2000	20¼	18¾	20¼	..
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½
3	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
10⅛	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1300	9½	8¾	9	8⅝

—D—

30⅝	24½	..	Deere & Co	10000	31	28½	29¾	28⅜
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	7500	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
43½	32	..	Del & Hudson	6500	39½	33	37	..
14	11	..	Del Lack & W	9000	18¼	14⅞	16½	15½
4¾	3	..	Denver R G pf	1500	3¾	3⅜	3½	..
78	68	4	Detroit Edison	700	70½	67	70½	..
50½	36¾	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	300	41½	41½	41½	41
29¾	26½	1f	Diamond Match	1300	29	26¼	29	28⅝
39½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	6500	40½	37½	39½	38¾
12⅝	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1000	11	10⅝	11	10½
24¾	20⅞	..	Douglas A	7700	24⅜	21¾	23¼	22¼
15⅞	14½	1½e	Dresser A	1000	16	15½	16	15
7¼	6¼	..	Dresser B	300	7¼	7	7¼	..
17½	13¾	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	..
99½	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	11800	99½	94½	97½	95
129	126⅛	6	du Pont deb	100	127¾	127¾	127¾	127⅞
107	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	240	105	104	105	104½

—E—

8	6¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
133	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	4800	123	119	123	120
147	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	147	146⅞	147	146
29	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	14200	28	25¼	27	26
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	180	108¼	108	108¼	108
6½	4¾	..	Elec Boat	1600	5½	5¼	5⅝	5⅜
8⅜	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3800	8⅜	7¾	8¼	7⅞
3	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1700	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2¼
7¼	5⅜	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	..
8½	6½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	7¾	7	7¾	..
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	700	47½	46¾	47½	46¼
60½	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	400	60½	60	60½	59
129	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	40	130	129	129	..
2⅞	2	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2	2	2	..
20½	14⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	16	15½	15½	..
22⅝	17	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	18½	18½	18½	..
21¼	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
5¼	5	..	Equitable Off Big	400	5⅝	5	5⅛	5
14	10¼	..	Erie RR	2300	13	11½	11⅜	10¾
17¼	13¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	14	13½	14	..
70	70	3½	Erie&Pittsburgh	40	69½	69½	69½	..
12½	10¾	.80	Eureka Vacuum	1700	12½	12	12½	..
23	19	.50	Evans Products	5900	23	21½	22¾	..

—F—

9⅜	6½	..	Fairbanks pf	200	7	6½	6½	..
21⅝	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	4700	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	..
83½	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	60	82½	81½	82½	..
7¾	5¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7½	7	7	7½
6	4½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5	5	5	4⅞
4½

Commerce and Finance

Short-Term Credits to Germany Renewed on a Modified Basis

Business and Industry

Steel Operations React for First Time in 16 Weeks

Drop Two Points to 50.8 P. C. Capacity—Makers of Tin Plate Busy

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The inevitable reaction in the constant rise in the steel pace took place last week, the drop having been two points, and the average rate of operations 50.8 per cent. There had been 16 consecutive weeks of advance. The almost constant rise lifted the pace from 18½ per cent in September to nearly 53 per cent early this month.

Production fell in all steel-making districts except two, Birmingham and Youngstown. In the former the pace rose to over 50 per cent of capacity from 32 per cent formerly because the large rail mill was put to work on accumulated orders for 50,000 tons of rails from about six carriers. At Youngstown a 2-point rise occurred on Monday to 60 per cent and the same pace is scheduled for today.

Reasons for Decline

It is not difficult to find reasons for the declines. In the first place consumers have about completed their purchases for first-quarter delivery and under the rules of the steel code they cannot buy for the second quarter until March 1. Secondly, gold-clause uncertainty has undoubtedly caused all business to hesitate and this has affected steel. Thirdly, the active lines of steel making have already reached the saturation point practically, though perhaps not theoretically.

In the eastern districts sales of steel during the first half of this month fell below those for the corresponding period of January. Some say that demand for miscellaneous uses of steel in the East has reached its peak and that if the pace is to reach new high levels there must be better purchasing on the part of the railroads and building industry.

Operations of the tin plate makers are at 75 per cent of capacity, which is regarded as unusually good for this time of year, since the peak usually comes in June, or when the makers are straining to get out their last runs before canning of foods. The present pace is at the average for 1929, and it seems probable that total production this year will fall only 10 to 15 per cent short of the total 1929 figure.

Structural steel demand is still very spotty, with one week of good sales followed by two or three poor weeks. The sales to date are not as large as for the corresponding period of last year. Awards during the week were 10,000 tons, as compared with nearly 17,000 tons the preceding week.

Scrap Market Steady

Though the undertone of the steel scrap market has been easy for about a month no sharp declines have taken place, and the markets are comparatively steady. This is another indication that the pace in the steel industry has "leveled off" and that there will be no great major changes in pace over the next several weeks.

The principal development in pig iron has been the arrival of about 7000 tons from Holland which is being distributed at Boston, Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia, the major portion going to the last-named center.

Shipments of pig iron in the East show mild improvement; in the West it is more pronounced. Thus Cleveland reports a gain of 25 per cent over a month ago.

Demand for iron in New England has been better. There are less evidences of price easiness in that district than a few months ago. Code prices are being maintained rigidly.

Real Estate Outlook Seen as Improving

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP) — The outlook for real estate has shown considerable improvement in recent months, Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, said at the midwinter conference of the trust division of the American Bankers' Association.

"True, there are some parcels of property and some localities that seem to have no bright future," he said, "but useful real estate is coming into its own."

The determining factor in new construction, he said, is the point at which increased rental and values make it profitable to build. "That," he said, "is when the building produced has a value in excess of its cost."

While commending the efforts made in behalf of new construction, Mr. Benson said he did not believe that the profitable point for new construction has yet been reached, and therefore did not believe a building boom to be imminent.

"What we need," he said, "is rehabilitation of a great deal of the old space. Old buildings, sound in construction, well located as to transit and other conveniences essential to modern living, will, of course, not be destroyed. They can and should be modernized and thereby made more useful and productive of better rental income."

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Adams Express
Amalgamated Leather
American Telephone
Brooklyn & Queens Transit
Chesapeake Corp.
Chesapeake & Ohio
Commercial Investment Trust
Du Pont de Nemours
International Harvester
International Salt
Kansas City Power & Light
Kimberly-Clark Corp.
Liggett & Myers
Lily Cup Corp.
Louisville Gas & Electric
Mesta Machine
National Biscuit
National Dairy
N. Y. Steam Corp.
Peoples Drug Stores
Pet Milk Co.
Public Service Electric
Raybestos-Manhattan
Seaboard Oil of Del.
Texas Corp.
Texas Gulf Sulphur
Weston Electrical Instrument

Mexico's January Income More Than Doubles '34 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Following issuance of statistics showing huge increases in Mexico's foreign trade during 1934 as compared to the two preceding years, comes the release of official figures revealing that the net income of Federal Government during the first month of 1935 totaled more than 10,000,000 pesos, more than double the income of January, 1934.

In some measure the increase is attributed to increased revenue from the absentee tax which yielded considerable returns with the annual and semiannual declarations of dividends at the beginning of the year. But not a small part of the increase is a direct result of growing domestic production and augmented exports as well as increased imports of semimanufactured material used in Mexico's growing industries.

The Ministry of National Economy figures cover the first 10 months of 1934, showing exports for that period of 539,068,846 pesos as compared to 267,639,000 pesos for the like period of 1933. Imports showed an increase of 83 per cent, reaching a total of 276,384,000 pesos.

Imports from various countries registered the following percentages of increase over the like period in 1932: Japan, 400; Canada, 265; Czechoslovakia, 200; Argentine, 150; Denmark, 148; England, 147; Germany, 62; Spain, 66; United States, 75; France, 64; Italy, 110, and Norway, 114.

Exports showed the following percentage increases: Germany, 128; Canada, 58; Czechoslovakia, 135; Spain, 93; United States, 54; France, 241; England, 1000; Italy, 212; Japan, 600; Norway, 900, and Switzerland, 1000.

General Sales Tax Now Being Imposed By Thirteen States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The number of states which have adopted a general sales tax now total a baker's dozen following Colorado's recent legislative action placing a 2 per cent tax on sales in that State. Ten other legislatures are now considering general sales-tax bills.

In Alabama, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska and New Mexico, bills have been introduced calling for 2 per cent taxes on retail sales. Three per cent tax rates are proposed in Wisconsin, Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia and Texas.

The 13 states tha have a 2 or 3 per cent general sales tax are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah and West Virginia.

Reduced revenues from property taxes, funds for unemployment relief, and property tax limitation are the chief reasons advanced for the proposed general sales tax laws.

Limitations of property tax rates is being strongly proposed in many states. In nearly all cases this would mean substantial reductions in taxes imposed on property owners. This drop in revenues should be made up by a general sales tax, its advocates claim, which would spread a fair share of the tax burden over all people in an equitable manner.

Farm Production Financing Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—There was a sharp increase in new financing by farmers' production credit associations during January, according to the Farm Credit Administration. There was a 35 per cent increase in the number of loans closed compared with December and over 100 per cent increase in loan applications.

Over 11,700 short-term loans for $13,100,000 were closed during the month compared to 8600 for $12,000,000 during December. Applications in January totaled 40,600 for $27,200,000 compared to $20,000,000 during the preceding month.

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Creditors Agree To Renew Reich Standstill Pact

Interest Rate Cut by ½ of 1 P. C.—Agreement for Year to Feb. 29, 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 18—Foreign creditors and German bankers meeting here for the fifth annual conference concluded their deliberations Saturday, when they adopted a standstill agreement renewing short-term credits covering 2,007,000,000 marks on a modified basis and reduced interest rates for the year beginning March 1, 1935.

Global and maximum interest rates are reduced ½ of 1 per cent except for cash advances to the banks, for whom the reduction is limited to ¼ of 1 per cent. Credit lines not used by Germany for two years may be canceled up to 50 per cent and German debtors agree to use unavailable acceptance credit lines only by bills drawn for financing foreign trade. The Reichsbank obtains the right to "postpone the provision of foreign exchange in a certain limited category of cases, such as commitment credits and direct credits where bills have been renewed continuously for at least one year. The interest reduction is specifically designated as not applying to Swiss banks, due to the "special conditions prevailing in Switzerland."

In a separate statement issued by the United States delegation it was stated that the bills used for financing foreign trade will comply with the Federal Reserve Bank's eligibility requirements, and registered marks now sold at a discount of more than 30 per cent will be made available for travel purposes or benevolent remittances. The total of standstill credits have been reduced from 2,538,000,000 marks to 2,007,000,000, the report stated, of which 1,734,000,000 marks have been used. The original amount was 6,300,000,000 marks in 1931.

United States Liquidating Credit

The American share of these credits has been reduced during the year from about 900,000,000 to 430,000,000, or the equivalent of $172,000,000, according to the American statement. This indicates that the bulk of the total reduction of about 530,000,000 marks was accounted for by liquidation by American banks which sold registered marks.

The text of the statement given out by F. Abbott Goodhue, president of the Bank of Manhattan Co., and Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Manufacturers Trust Company, the two American delegates, says, in part:

"The conference opened with a presentation of general conditions by the German bankers' committee, which pointed out that there has been a considerable improvement in Germany's internal economy during the past year, and that, in spite of the scarcity of certain raw materials, not only has there been a marked rise in production, with a corresponding decrease in unemployment, but public finances have improved, financial failures have materially decreased, and German banks and German companies generally have shown a substantial improvement in condition. On the other hand, it was pointed out that during the same period there has been a large decrease in Germany's external trade, resulting in an export surplus being converted into an import surplus, thereby creating an increasingly difficult foreign exchange situation.

Debt Notably Reduced

"It appears that there has been a noticeable development during the past year of a new type of foreign commerce between Germany and various other countries by methods of barter. One of the most outstanding facts which came to the attention of the delegates was the impressive reduction in the debts covered by the credit agreement. . . . It is not contemplated that conditions will be such during the coming year to permit a reduction in proportion to that of last year. The difficult foreign exchange situation of Germany has made it necessary for all creditors to accept a further postponement of any capital repayment in their own currencies.

"Provision has been made, however, for a substantial reduction in unavailed-of credit lines, and the German committee has clearly indicated that any use of remaining unavailed-of credit lines will be confined to bills drawn for the purpose of financing foreign trade in necessary commodities.

"The reduction of interest in the case of American banks amounts in the aggregate to a little less than one half of 1 per cent per annum.

"Forty-seven American banks adhered to last year's credit agreement, which is due to expire on Feb. 28, 1935, and all will be asked to again become parties to the new agreement concluded today, which is to be in effect for one year from March 1, 1935. It was the opinion of those attending the meetings that the adoption of a new agreement for the coming year was highly desirable to all concerned."

Federal 'Baby Bonds' to Be Issued March 1 and Will Yield 2.9 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—"The little man with the urge to save" will be invited by the Treasury on March 1 to invest in its new "baby bonds."

Prospective buyers were advised by Treasury officials today that the new securities, to be issued in denominations as low as $25, will yield 2.9 per cent compounded semiannually. The issue will be the Government's first drive to borrow from the "little fellow" since the World War.

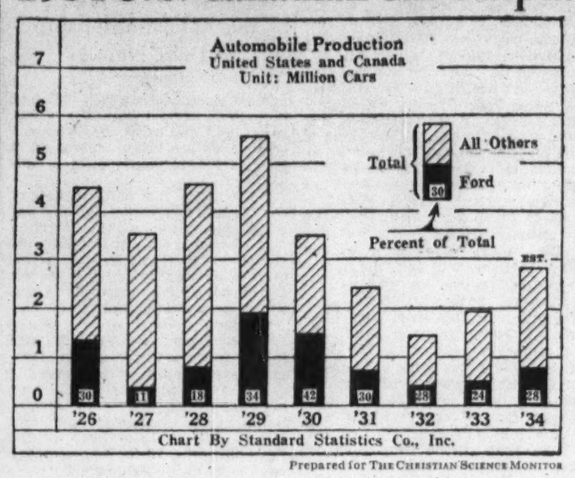
These bonds will not be transferable, but will be redeemed at the owner's request after 60 days. The face of each bond will bear a table enabling the purchaser to know its redemption value at all times.

A new series is to be issued on the first of every month.

The bonds, to be known officially as "United States Savings Bonds," will yield the 2.9 per cent if held until their 10-year maturity, it was explained. They will be sold on a discount basis, which means the interest will be deducted from the purchase price of the security.

For example, said the Treasury announcement, purchasers will pay $18.75 for a bond of $25 maturity value, $37.50 for a $50 bond, $75 for a $100 bond, $375 for a $500 bond, and $750 for a $1000 bond.

Ford Sells 28 P. C. of Total 1934 U.S.-Canadian Car Output



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Henry Ford sold 28 per cent of the automobiles bought in the United States and Canada last year, compared with 24 per cent in 1933.

In recent years Ford captured the highest proportion of the market in 1930 and the lowest in 1927.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Street spent last week mending its political fences. In a week of dullness in all important rapproachment was brought about between conflicting interests in the current controversy over stock exchange operation and control. Bankers continued to discuss the proposed changes in the reserve system, and speculations about the gold clause continued, but there was little activity.

The recent 11-point reform program presented by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Stock Exchange precipitated active discussion of a controversy which has been brewing for a long time between the conservative interests controlling the exchange and the partners of the commission houses. One of the two most important recommendations in the 11-point program called for nomination of the governors of the exchange by petition instead of by nominating committee. The other called for representation on that committee for so-called office partners of commission houses. Over both these issues, and particularly the latter, the Association of Stock Exchange Firms and the government of the stock exchange have been for some time at odds.

Stock Exchange Yields

Last week the exchange yielded definitely on one of these proposals and it was indicated that a compromise on the other, satisfactory to both the association and the SEC, would be offered. An agreement was reached between the exchange and the association to propose to the SEC that the exchange's board of governors be enlarged by the addition of eight office partners of commission houses. These men will have a special form of membership, which will allow them to vote on policies, and to go on the floor of the exchange, but not to trade there. This proposal apparently satisfies the association and is expected to satisfy the SEC.

As a further concession the exchange's nominating committee last week broke the precedents of 65 years by announcing two special meetings this month to which office partners, not members of the exchange, are invited. Meetings are to be secret, and presumably suggestions will be entertained about the proposed new governors as well as other matters of exchange policy.

In addition to extending this olive branch to office partners, the exchange is rumored to be ready to propose a compromise on the nominations. The SEC wants nominations made by petitions from members. The exchange has wanted them made solely by the nominating committee. The proposed compromise is that the nominating committee itself should be nominated by petition.

These proposals have cleared the air of much of the factionalism which the SEC's proposals had aggravated, and it is also expected that they will be the basis for satisfactory agreements with the latter.

SEC Has Whip Hand

Many think, however, that these are only the beginning of the concessions which the exchange will eventually have to make to the SEC. That body is just beginning to exercise its power. The next action slated is trouble for floor-traders, whose activities are apparently to be segregated so that each man will have to choose whether he is to trade, or keep a specialist's book, for his own account, or to do a commission business for others.

Wall Street was much interested in Secretary Morgenthau's statement to the press on Tuesday regarding the Stabilization Fund's operations. It half believes the Washington theory that the Administration had a wrong tip last Monday that an adverse decision would be released Tuesday or Wednesday, and that Mr. Morgenthau's statement was part of a plan to cushion its effects. That statement, which broke the rule of secrecy under which the fund is supposed to operate, confirmed the Street's belief that the recent stability of the foreign exchanges has been a result of Treasury operations.

Morgenthau's Statement

The Secretary's statement was helpful to the foreign exchange market. It came at a time when that market was at a virtual standstill of indecision. None of the banks are taking any speculative risks with the present gold uncertainty. The statement had a stabilizing effect on the market. Later in the week francs and guilders actually rallied above the gold-export point for the first time since about the middle of January.

Net imports of gold for the week were about $41,000,000, all of which resulted from previous engagements, as no important gold engagements were reported last week, the profit being negligible. The gold which came in was assumed to be for account of the stabilization fund. With the low level of European currencies at the time when the fund began making its purchases, it is assumed to have turned a tidy profit.

The continued strength in government bonds, with many of them again recording new highs, is considered here a favorable omen for near-term government financing. This is about the time when the Treasury would be making market surveys preliminary to announcement of the terms of the March 15 financing, with which Wall Street expects terms of an offering for the April 15 refunding of called Liberty Bonds to be linked.

Criticism of Bank Legislation

Bankers continue to find fault with the proposed banking legislation. They are puzzled to know why the bill restores reserve requirements against government deposits. At present a bank which purchases government bonds with its deposits need not keep a reserve against such deposits. This privilege helps to market government securities with the banks. Against bank default on the deposit the Treasury has as protection both the mechanism of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the fact that the deposit is fully covered by the bank's ownership of the bonds. The effect of the change, in the opinion of bankers, would be no increase in security to the Government with an increase in the difficulty of marketing its obligations.

The principal objections of conservative bankers to the bill are that it violates good banking principles on two counts, that of making the Reserve system a political puppet, and that of allowing the member banks a dangerous leeway in making real estate loans.

The Reserve statement last week recorded the end of one of the currency experiments of bank moratorium days. The system turned over practically all of its remaining outstanding Federal Reserve Bank notes to the Treasury. These were added to our already heterogeneous currency system in March, 1933, partly because they needed no gold backing and partly as a naïve expression of the ingenuous theory that the cure of panic was to put more money into circulation. They were a sort of elastic currency to improve on the Reserve note issue, and they did not improve on it.

Drop in California's Building Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18—Despite the improvement evident in other fields of business, the aggregate volume of building permits in Southern California was slightly smaller in 1934 than in 1933, thereby establishing a new low mark for this important activity.

Building permits issued in 49 leading cities during the last year totaled $36,500,634, according to statistics gathered by the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles. This figure was compared with a total of $37,241,000 in 1933, and $146,399,000 in 1930.

Due to the inauguration of the Federal Housing campaign and to reconstruction work on school buildings, there was a slight increase of activity during the latter part of the year and in the first part of 1935. But this improvement was found to be of negligible proportions, the bank reporting January activity at 35 per cent of the 1930 monthly average.

Cost of Living Up 1 P. C. During Month of January

Rise Mainly Due to Marked Rise in Food Prices, Says Industrial Board

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Wage-earners' living costs from December, 1934, to January, 1935, advanced 1.0 per cent, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The rise, the report says, is principally due to a marked increase in food prices and is considerably higher than the average seasonal gain.

The cost of living as a whole in January was 5.3 per cent higher than a year ago, 10.7 per cent higher than in January, 1933, but still 18.3 per cent lower than in January, 1929. A summary of the board's analysis shows that:

Food Prices up 3.4 P. C.

Food prices rose 3.4 per cent in January. This is an increase of 12.6 per cent over January a year ago; a rise of 25 per cent over January, 1933, and a decline of 23.3 per cent from January, 1929.

Rents increased only slightly, 0.1 per cent during the month. They were 6.7 per cent higher than in January, 1934; 0.8 per cent higher than in January, 1933, but 27.3 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

Clothing prices declined 0.5 per cent. Men's clothing fell off 0.4 per cent. Women's clothing prices dropped 0.7 per cent. Clothing prices as a whole in January, 1935, were 0.5 per cent lower than in January, 1934; 22.8 per cent higher than in January, 1933, and 22.6 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

The fuel and light index was 0.5 per cent lower in January, 1935, than in December, 1934.

Gas and electricity. Changes in the cost of these two services are recorded in January and July of each year. Since July, 1934, the cost of gas and electricity fell 1.3 per cent. This is a decline of 4.0 per cent since January, 1933, and 7.2 per cent since January, 1929.

Coal Prices Higher

Coal prices in January of this year were 1.1 per cent higher than in January, 1934, 4.3 per cent higher than in January, 1933, and 8.2 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

The cost of sundries averaged exactly the same in January, 1935, as in December, 1934. Since January, 1934, there has been an increase of 1.2 per cent, and since January, 1933, an increase of 2.5 per cent. Since January, 1929, the cost of sundries has declined 6.8 per cent.

The purchasing value of the dollar in January, 1935, as reported by the board in its regular monthly index of the cost of living, was 1.0 per cent lower than in December, 1934; 9.7 per cent lower than in January, 1933; 22.4 per cent higher than in January, 1929; 22.5 per cent higher than the average for 1923.

The figures upon which the foregoing percentages are based follow: The purchasing power of the dollar was 122.5 cents in January, 1935; 123.8 cents in December, 1934; 135.7 cents in January, 1933; 100.1 cents in January, 1929, and 100 cents in 1923.

Stock Exchange Invites Comments

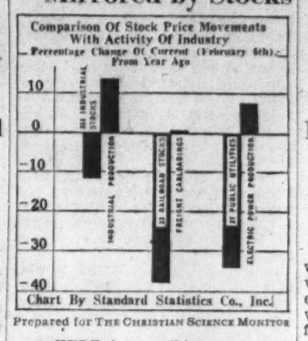
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—As a means of extending its contact with the investing public, the Association of New York Stock Exchange Firms has just sent to the 140 members of its national advisory council, a special letter to be addressed by brokers to individual investors and others in all sections of the country.

It was suggested that each member of the council and other New York Stock Exchange brokers interested send out a dozen or more letters, to go not only to customers but to persons who do not buy listed securities, to business men and others.

Facts and informaton regarding the New York Stock Exchange will be offered to inquirers, but the invitation is also given to those addressed, to make suggestions, or express candid opinion.

Trade Activity Not Mirrored by Stocks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a striking contrast today between the favorable figures on industrial production, carloadings, and electric power production, and the prices of common stocks in these three major classifications.

Chicago Land Bank Sends Stockholders Liquidation Scheme

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank bondholders' protective committee has prepared a plan for the liquidation of the assets of the bank. The plan is now being submitted to bondholders, according to Doremus & Co.

The plan proposes that the assets of the bank shall be offered for sale by the receiver. The bondholders' protective committee would then bid $10,681,024 for the bonds, a sum equal to 25 per cent of the principal amount of the bonds which would be reduced by the amount of dividends paid to bondholders by the receiver in addition to the first dividend of 30 per cent and by the book value of all assets withheld from sale.

Payment of an additional dividend of 10 per cent to bondholders, in accordance with the recently announced intention of the receiver for the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank, would thus automatically reduce the amount of the bid to 15 per cent of the principal amount of outstanding bonds.

If the protective committee is the successful bidder on the sale, a corporation organized for the purpose would issue five-year income debentures to bondholders to a total equal to 24 per cent of the principal amount of the outstanding bonds, or, making allowance for the 10 per cent dividend, to 14 per cent.

In addition, no par common stock in the amount of 10 shares of stock for each $1000 bond would be issued to voting trustees, who would in turn issue voting trust certificates to bondholders. Interest on the debentures would be payable only if earned and would not be cumulative. The voting trustees holding the common stock would be subject to removal by the vote of the holders of the debentures.

French Shoe Trade Unfavorable in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 18 — French shoe manufacturers' business showed a substantial decrease during 1934 compared with the preceding year, according to a report by the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner here.

As a result many factories have been closed and others operating only part time. Trade in foreign markets during the year, it is pointed out, was as unfavorable as the domestic market, with foreign sales amounting to only about half of the 1933 total.

Official sources estimated that in June, 1934, more than 115 French shoe factories had discontinued operations, while approximately 400 others were working on a part-time basis. This situation has resulted in large numbers of shoe workers being unemployed, and many of these are traveling throughout the country trying to find employment at their trade, the report states.

Grain Supplies Very Small In Western States

Prices Work Irregularly Upward—Current Premiums Are High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—Grain prices worked irregularly upward last week, the monetary uncertainty exerting less influence on the market, while the cash trade conditions forced the recognition of speculators.

On recent declines the selling pressure has dwindled, and short sellers have had increasing difficulty in covering. At all times cash prices for all grains have continued strong, and there has been no increase in country offerings or in the movement.

This would seem to be the best indication that supplies in the principal producing states are extremely light.

Current high premiums would draw out corn especially on the declines if there were any appreciable surplus or if holders in the country were not able to sell locally at high prices. This is particularly true in the feeding grains—corn and oats.

The trade in all grains has been affected at various times in recent months by imports, which have included wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley. Exporters to this country have included Argentina, Poland, Russia, Canada and Hungary, as well as the Danubian countries.

However, the sum total of all imports to date has not been sufficient to balance the shortage in corn in Illinois alone, compared with normal.

The imports would be a more serious matter if the grain was displacing our own produce to any great extent. As a matter of fact, the West has little surplus, and is not bothered by Argentine corn competition in the coastal sections and along our waterways, even though it is being distributed in markets normally supplied from Chicago and other central markets.

Industries for some time have been buying corn at other western terminals to come to Chicago. Now terminal stocks at Chicago are being distributed to industries in several sections, sales last week probably exceeding 1,000,000 bushels. This corn has brought premiums high enough ordinarily to bring in a substantial run from the country. The fact that they have not done so is the best evidence of a real shortage in supplies.

When oats now held in visible stocks are distributed for seed, a tight situation is likely to develop, as current arrivals of oats are extremely small. Country elevators have been holding seed oats, and even with these stocks a shortage in seed oats is likely. It is possible that seed wheat also will be scarce in the Northwest.

Greater Activity Is Reported Among Mail Order Houses

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 — Activity among the larger mail order houses presented the brightest spot in the Chicago mercantile picture last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While wholesale commitments eased back to normal, after their wide spurt of the preceding week, and retail business paid a penalty to continued bad weather, the mails proved the favorite channel for orders.

The most interesting fact was that traveling salesmen operating in some of the very same areas that showed satisfactory mail order business reported an easing in buyer interest.

Cottons, silks, rayons and ready-to-wear commodities were in the biggest demand. There was also a livelier interest in recreational and sporting goods for spring use, with unusually heavy buying of bicycles and roller skates.

The steel mills held to about the previous week's levels with the automobile and durable goods industries the big buyers.

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Minor Changes Only Made In Football Rules

Three of Them Are Announced by Secretary William S. Langford

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The national football rules committee, following its annual meeting, today announced the adoption of only three minor changes in the gridiron code for 1935, including a modification of the so-called "dead ball" rule to permit a ball-carrier who is still on his feet, even though held by an opponent, to run, pass or kick until the whistle is blown.

This was the most important change listed in the statement made public on behalf of the committee by William S. Langford, its secretary, who said it was the first time in the committee's history, covering a 30-year period, that no change in the rules "of a major character" had been adopted.

The committee concluded its three-day sessions yesterday at the Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J., with Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh presiding as chairman.

The new provision in the "dead ball" rule, said the committee's statement, "will give the runner who has been tackled but not thrown a somewhat greater opportunity to break away or make a pass, which will further encourage the open game."

To Discourage Haste

This change, Langford said, also will tend to discourage a tendency on the part of some officials to be too hasty in blowing the whistle. It will be welcomed by coaches of teams such as Andy Kerr of Colgate, who specializes in intricate passing formations and whose players were victims of whistle-blowing last season while still in position to execute a pass.

The committee also heeded a recommendation by the coaches in making an exception to the general rule under which fouls committed by both teams offset each other. This exception provides that should a punted ball be illegally touched (downed) and the opponents then commit a personal foul, the captain of the kicking side may refuse the offsetting penalty. In such case the ball would belong to the receiving team at the spot where it was illegally touched. This change is designed, in part at least, to prevent the defending side from deliberately committing a personal foul in a case where it would nullify a "coffin corner" punt.

The third change clarifies the rule on interchanging of linemen and backs. The existing regulations compel the presence of seven men on the line of scrimmage, when the ball is snapped, but the new definition will be more specific, as follows: "The positions of the center, guards and tackles are the ones occupied by these players when they originally entered the game. The field captain must designate upon request of the officials which players are the center, guards and tackles of his team."

This definition is partly due to such innovations as the so-called "five-man" backfield, introduced by A. N. (Bo) McMillin, the old Centre College quarterback, at the University of Indiana last season.

Other Minor Alterations

"In conformity with the officiating technique of last season," the committee's statement concluded, "It was made mandatory for the referee to notify the captain and coach when their team has been officially charged with the three 'time-outs' allowed under the rules in each half.

"A number of other minor alterations were made in the wording or punctuation of the rules for the sole purpose of clarifying doubtful points that arose during the last playing season."

The committee's entire deliberations reflected general sentiment that the present gridiron rules, on the whole, are satisfactory, proposals of such drastic character as the return of the goal posts to the goal line or the forward pass from any point behind the scrimmage line found no support and were quickly tabled. The committee was impressed by reports indicating that the hazards in the game had decreased, as shown by fewer injuries or fatalities last season.

College Rifle Results

Annapolis 1392, Carnegie Tech 1363.
Brooklyn P. I. 1358, St. John's 1091.
Conn. State 1324, R. I. State 1270.
Cornell 1378, Syracuse 1285.
New York 1353, M. I. T. 1334.
Yale 1300, C. C. N. Y. 1270.

Amusements

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ONLY NEW JERSEY RECITAL of
MYRA HESS The Great English Pianist
Auspices of Agnes Miles
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SUNDAY, February 24, 3:30 P. M.
Tickets $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, Tax included, for sale now—Brick Church Book Shop, 16 N. Harrison St., E. Orange, OR 3-1832; Griffith Piano Co. 605 Broad St. Newark, MA 3-5880, and Orange School of Music, 350 Main St., Orange, OR 3-9799

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Dances by Albertina Rasch
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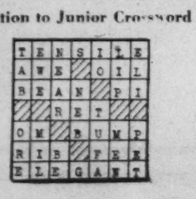
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'dy.
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.
Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday

Solution to Junior Crossword



Margot E. Lumb Beats Mrs. Lamme In Second Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 18—Margot E. Lumb of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, Eng., Saturday won her twelfth straight competitive squash racquets match in the United States. On that occasion she defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., in the final round of the Racquet and Swimming Club's seventh annual tournament after 14 minutes of play, 15—9, 15—8, 15—2.

On the previous Saturday, Miss Lumb defeated Mrs. Lamme for the championship of the United States at the Harvard Club of Boston after 15 minutes of play, 15—7, 15—3, 15—12.

Miss Lumb, accompanied by the other members of the English team, left for Atlantic City yesterday. They will take part in the Atlantic City invitation tournament at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall courts, beginning today. On Friday the English tourists will play a match against a New York team at the Cosmopolitan Club in New York.

Miss Lumb, in her match with Mrs. Lamme over the week-end, would not allow her American rival a chance to gain the upper hand. The lefthanded English girl, who also holds the championship of England, came through with brilliant corner and close-to-the-side-wall shots.

Mrs. Rogers Dunn of New York won the consolation final by defeating Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y., in a hard five game match. The score: 12—15, 16—15, 18—16, 7—15, 15—12.

Curtis P. Stevens Pilots Four-Man Team to Victory

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—Bettering the single heat record-smashing time made in the Olympic tryouts last week, Curtis P. Stevens of Lake Placid yesterday piloted his "Blue Birds" sled to victory in the Adirondack A. A. U. senior four-man bobsleigh championships on the mile and a half Mt. Van Hoevenberg slide.

Using a newly constructed sled for the first time in competition, the eldest of the four bobbing Stevens brothers roared down the icy run in 1m. 43.66s. for his record single heat and chalked up a four-heat total of 7m. 2.61s.

The single heat record established last week by Donna Fox of the Bronx in winning the Olympic tryout was 1m. 44.43s.

Francis Tyler, youthful Lake Placid policeman, also broke Fox's single heat mark yesterday in placing second in the A. A. U. competition, whirling down the run in 1m. 44.31s. His four-heat total was 7m. 5.88s.

Aubrey Wells of Keene Valley was third with a four-heat total of 7m. 8.86s.

Hubert Stevens of Lake Placid, defending champion, did not compete.

Same Playoff System For National League

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Following the same system as in previous years the National Hockey League Saturday announced plans for the playoffs leading to the possession of the Stanley Cup by the surviving team.

The playoffs, involving the first three teams in each of the American and international divisions, will begin either March 22, 23 or 24 and continue each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday or Sunday thereafter, according to President Frank Calder.

The ranking teams in each division will meet in a best-three-out-of-five series for the league championship. The first two games will be played on the ice of the American division club and the last three on the rink of the international

Teams finishing second in each of the divisions again will clash in a home-and-home series, total goals to count, with the first game scheduled for the ice of the international division club. The third-place teams will meet in a similar series, the first game being played on the ice of the American division team, division winners.

The winners of the second- and third-place-team series then will tangle for the right to meet the victor among the two leading sextets for the Stanley Cup. The final series will be on a best-three-out-five basis with the league champion having the right to name the locale for the first game.

The league also decided to make a change in its system of refereeing. Hereafter, referees, instead of working for three periods at one end of the rink, will work the first period at one end, the third at the other and split the seconds.

Stamford Bowler Wins

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Joe (Red) Morelli of Stamford, United States all-events titleholder, won the eastern duckpin sweepstakes Saturday night with a total pinfall of 1958. The victory brought the Stamford bowler first prize money of $500 in addition to the crown won last year by Nick Tronsky of Willimantic. Morelli registered five string scores of 661, 625 and 672 to top Tronsky's winning score of last year by 13 pins. Ray Von Dreele of Baltimore, Md., placed second with 1949. Next in order came Joe Gacek of New Britain with 1947, John Waters of Hartford, 1940, and Jack White of New Haven, United States sweepstakes champion, 1936. The defending champion had a total of 1931.

Vincent Captures Trophy

NEW SMYRNA, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—Frank Vincent of Tulsa, Okla., urged his roaring class B outboard motorboat to first place for three consecutive heats yesterday and walked off with the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy, prized award of the Smyrna Yacht Club's annual regatta. A brilliant comeback brought to Mulford Scull of Atlantic City, N. J., the Gov. Dave Sholtz Cup, offered in the fast class C competition. Trailing on points as the first three heats of the six-heat race were completed, Saturday, Scull was not to be denied as he flashed first in all three of yesterday's trials.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 15, C. C. N. Y. 12.
Columbia 14½, West Point 12½.
Hamilton 13½, Cornell 13½.
Harvard 16, Brown 1.
Notre Dame 9, Cincinnati 8.
Pennsylvania 12, Rutgers 5.
Princeton 14, Lafayette 3.
St. John's 11, Lehigh 6.

College Polo Results

Cornell 15, Norwich 10.
Culver M. A. 13, Chicago 9½.
Princeton 13, Squadron A. 8.
West Point 12, Harvard 4.
Yale 11½, Penn. M. C. 8½.

New Redskin Coach

By Staff Photographer THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edward L. Casey

Edward L. Casey, head football coach at Harvard during the past four years, was yesterday appointed head coach of the Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League for a period of two years. He succeeds Lone Star Dietz. Casey was an All-America halfback at Harvard in 1919 and before becoming head coach at his Alma Mater, served as freshman coach, and previous to that was coach at Tufts.

Olympic Lacrosse Committee Convenes

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The American Olympic lacrosse committee held its preliminary organization meeting Saturday in preparation for the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. The election of committee officers was the only business transacted although various plans were discussed informally.

Charles L. Ornstein of New York, chairman of the committee for 1928 and 1932 Olympiads, again was chosen for that position. Edward S. Barber of New York was elected secretary and Miller Moore of New York treasurer.

The committee members include Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers; Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton; Laurie G. Cox, Syracuse; William S. Scameisser, Baltimore; Charles E. Marsters, Boston; and Herbert T. Scott, New York.

College Basketball Results

Akron 35, Denison 32.
Amherst 23, Mass. State 19.
Annapolis 33, Penn. State 27.
Ashland 39, John Carroll 13.
Baldwin-Wallace 41, Findlay 29.
Baylor 30, Texas Christian 25.
Bluffton 35, Defiance 34.
Brown 56, Wesleyan 45.
Bloomfield Sem. 40, Cooper Union 32.
Beloit 49, Cornell C. 30.
Carnegie Tech. 32, Waynesburg 30.
C. C. N. Y. 23, Fordham 22.
Columbia 51, Harvard 28.
Coe 28, Carleton 24.
Clemson 50, Mercer 20.
Colorado Aggies 25, Denver 22.
Colorado C. 43, Colorado Mines 20.
Carroll 38, Lawrence 26.
Creighton 36, Grinnell 24.
Dwight 26, Wagner J. V. 15.
Dickinson 42, F. and M. 32.
Dayton 39, Wilmington 22.
Duluth T. 42, Bemidji T. 25.
Earlham 34, DePauw 21.
Erskine 35, Charleston 27.
Emory-Henry 41, Roanoke 24.
Florida 47, Georgia 45.
Fitchburg T. 37, Holy Cross 30.
Geo. Washington 66, W. Maryland 35.
Gus. Adolphus 29, Hamline 28.
Gettysburg 57, Drexel 14.
Hiram 39, Bowling Green 25.
High Point 51, Davidson 43.
Hamp.-Sydney 35, Virginia M. 34.
Indiana Central 50, Hanover 39.
Kentucky 38, Tennessee 36.
Kansas State 31, Oklahoma 18.
Long Island 43, Catholic 29.
LaSalle 52, Phila. Pharm. 35.
Louisiana State 40, Vanderbilt 31.
Loyola (N. O.) 42, Louisiana C. 37.
LaCrosse T. 38, Stout 29.
Millersville T. 47, Mansfield T. 27.
Miami (Ohio) 31, Marshall 22.
Michigan 29, Iowa 27.
Muskingum 63, Oberlin 39.
Mississippi 52, Swestern (Miss.) 22.
Mississippi C. 30, Millsaps 23.
Mississippi State 41, Tulane 40.
Muhlenberg 51, Albright 27.
Newark Eng. 46, Newark Tech. 25.
North Carolina 24, Duke 20.
Northwestern 34, Marquette 23.
N. Ill. Opt. 43, George Williams 30.
Otterbein 28, Wittenberg 23.
Okla. A. and M. 23, Washington 20.
Ohio Wesleyan 39, Ohio 22.
Pennsylvania 29, Dartmouth 26.
Pittsburgh 27, Notre Dame 25.
Purdue 35, Illinois 27.
Parsons 32, Columbia C. 20.
Providence 55, Lowell T. S. 38.
Rochester 35, Allegheny 22.
Richmond 53, Virginia M. I. 37.
Rice 32, So. Methodist 30.
Rio Grande 31, Cedarville 29.
St. John's (Md.) 37, Swarthmore 11.
St. Joseph's 56, Moravian 10.
Sewanee 24, Auburn 23.
Seth Low 34, N. Y. Aggies 26.
Seton Hall 45, Dana 27.
Springfield 32, Northeastern 25.
South Carolina 31, Wofford 25.
St. Lawrence 51, Buffalo 36.
Syracuse 37, West Point 24.
Temple 27, Villanova 25.
Trinity 24, Haverford 22.
Texas 33, Arkansas 23.
Upsala 48, Alumni 32.
Utah 52, Brigham Young 43.
Wagner 32, St. Peter's 26.
West Virginia 48, Bucknell 23.
W. and L. 33, Maryland 29.
Wabash 28, Butler 22.
W. and J. 28, Grove City 11.
W. and M. 42, Virginia P. I. 26.
Washington C. 31, Delaware 23.
Wst. Mich T. 45, Manchester 26.
Williams 42, Middlebury 33.
Wisconsin 37, Indiana 27.
Wooster 44, Case 48.
Worcester P. I. 44, Tufts 29.
Xavier 38, Georgia Tech 19.
Yale 44, Cornell 31.

Amateur Hockey Result

Crescent-H. 4, Sea Gulls 2.

Glenn Cunningham Wins Baxter Mile By 30-Yard Margin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The New York Athletic Club games, the classic of indoor track and field meets in New York, failed to bring out the competition which has been its feature in past years, Saturday evening at Madison Square Garden. The victors won by such wide margins that there was far less excitement than expected, and even in the Baxter mile, Glenn V. Cunningham won with such ease that his breaking of the meet record came simply as an individual contribution, as he finished over 30 yards ahead of the next man, Gene Venzke, with William R. Bonthron trailing the latter by another 10 yards.

The record was beaten by one fifth of a second, but the indoor record, made here last year, by him, was never even threatened. John Torrance, the huge shotputter, making his debut indoors, while discounting the balance of the field, was almost a foot behind the record of Leo Sexton, three years ago, and the only other meet records shattered came in relays, which were also won by wide margins.

The heat of the Garden, which was oppressive, may have played a part in the results, as the athletes showed its effects in most of the longer distance races. In the handicap events, the advantage given to those high on the list was too great, and none of the scratch men came through. There were several cases where the winners were disqualified, notably in the mile walk, when those finishing first and second were rejected.

The other prominent winners, in addition to Cunningham and Torrance, were Charles Hornbostel, in the Matt Halpin half mile; J. R. Hoffstater, Dartmouth, in the Buermeyer 500, after Timothy Ring, Holy Cross, had been disqualified after leading from the start; Eulace Peacock, Temple University, in the sprint; Percy Beard, in the hurdle; Keith S. Brown, in the pole vault; Cornelius Johnson of Los Angeles, in the high jump, and John W. Follows, in the two-mile, his first appearance of the indoor season. But all of them were content to win without too much effort, and mostly the opposition was not enough to force high-class performance.

Detroit Regains Lead In International Race

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	7	13	103	81	36
Buffalo	17	4	14	91	73	34
London	16	3	14	70	84	32
Cleveland	16	0	16	80	87	32
Syracuse	15	2	13	89	89	30
Windsor	12	6	19	72	91	24

Results Feb. 16

Cleveland 4, London 1.
Detroit 4, Buffalo 3.

Result Feb. 17

Syracuse 4, Detroit 1.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Detroit Olympics managed to regain the undisputed lead in the International Hockey League during the past week, but it remained anybody's race a month before the finish of the season.

The Syracuse Stars, who were on the verge of being counted out of the playoff struggle a short time ago, rallied to share the week's honors with Detroit and get back into the argument. The Stars and the Olympics each managed to rack up two victories in three games although they encountered each other twice.

Playing on their home ice, the Olympics hung a 3-to-1 defeat on Syracuse to start the week Tuesday. The next night the Stars walloped the last-place Windsor Bulldogs, 6-1. Saturday Detroit came from behind to defeat the Buffalo Bisons, 4-3, in a lively encounter played before the season's largest crowd at the Fort Erie Arena, 5000, and break a tie for the lead. Last night it was the Stars' turn and they turmmed Detroit, 4-1, as Red Metz, Art Jackson and Jack Markle went on a combined scoring spree.

As a result of these and other games, Syracuse, in fifth place today, trailed the league leaders by only six points, with Buffalo, Cleveland and London filling the spaces. Windsor, which sprang the week's big surprise by defeating London, 3-1, on the Tecumsehs' own rink Friday, finished six points behind Syracuse.

The Tecs, in another slump, took two defeats to drop into a third-place tie with Cleveland, which split a pair of contests. After losing to Buffalo, 4-1, Wednesday, the Falcons gained their share of third by trimming London by the same score Saturday.

Sorenson Wins Ski Jump

NORFOLK, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Harold Sorenson of Norfolk captured the third annual ski jump of the Norfolk Winter Sports Association yesterday with two flawless leaps of 160 and 170 feet. Karl Holmstrom of the Bear Mountain Ski Club Association of New York was second with two jumps of 163 feet, while Ottar Satre of the Salisbury Outing Club was third with jumps of 165 and 161 feet. A crowd of more than 2000, which included Lieut.-Gov. Frank Hayes of Waterbury, saw the meet sponsored by the Norfolk Association, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Graham Bigelow. Although fresh snow fell yesterday, the course was fast.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	20	6	10	118	80	46
Providence	15	7	10	82	81	37
Quebec	17	3	15	106	83	37
New Haven	11	6	18	87	106	28
Philadelphia	12	2	22	81	115	26

Results Feb. 16

Providence 4, Boston 2, overtime.
Quebec 4, Philadelphia 2.

Results Feb. 17

Quebec 4, New Haven 3.

Miss Franey Breaks Record

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Dorothy Franey, St. Paul, skated to a new unofficial United States record in the 440-yard dash to win the senior women's championship in the northwest indoor invitational meet here yesterday. Her time was 42.3s., compared with the official indoor mark of 43.2s., set by Kit Klein at Chicago two weeks ago. Ab Hardy, Winnipeg, topped the senior men's division with victories in the 440-yard dash, three-quarter mile and two-mile races.

Gladys Hutchings Wins Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 18 (AP)—Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda retained the women's singles title of the Princess Hotel tennis tournment yesterday by defeating Mrs. W. F. Freisenbruch, 6—4, 6—4, in an all-Bermuda final.

College Track Results

Chicago 55 3-5, Purdue 39 2-5.
Kansas State 54½, Nebraska 49⅛.
Notre Dame 51, Iowa 35.
Wisconsin 47, Marquette 39.

Staksrud Takes Skating Honors In Two-Day Meet

Norwegian Skater Wins World Championship at Oslo, Norway

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 18 (AP)—Michael Staksrud, 28-year-old Norwegian, yesterday won the world speed skating championship piling up a total of 196.425 points for the two-day meet.

Duplicating his performance of the opening day, Staksrud, who was world champion in 1930, scored a first place and a third to clinch the championship Bernt Evensen relinquished automatically when he left the official sports association to join the labor-sport organization.

Staksrud placed third behind Ivar Ballangrud and Harry Haraldsen, his compatriots, in the 1500-meter event, but defeated Lengedijk of Holland and Charles Mathison of Norway in the 10,000 meters. Saturday he had won the 5000 meters and finished third behind Haraldsen and Hans Engnestangen of Norway in the 500 meters.

While Staksrud was succeeding to his vacant throne, Evensen became the labor-sport skating champion with 376.88 points. The former world champion, now 30 years old, finished second to Melnikoff of Russia in both the 1500- and 10,000-meter events yesterday. Saturday he tied with Haakon Pedersen of Norway for first place in the 500 meters and trailed only Melnikoff in the 5000 meters.

Melnikoff's times in the labor-sport competition bettered the winning clockings in the world championship. He was caught in 17m. 46.8s., for the 10,000 meters compared with Staksrud's 17m. 48.5s., in winning the world title. In the 1500 meters, the Russian was clocked in 2m. 23s., flat, compared with Ballangrud's 2m. 23.4s.

Canal Zone Mentioned As Training Grounds

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, sailed for California Saturday on the Grace liner Santa Elena, and expressed the possibility that one or two National League clubs may train in the Canal Zone next year.

Frick appeared favorable to the idea and said he planned to confer with authorities in Balboa when the ship makes a one-day layover there. He said Panama interests have offered a $15,000 fund as an attraction.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Frick and after a vacation on the Pacific coast he said he would make a swing of the league's training camps.

All-Soviet Baseball Tournament Planned

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (AP)—Baseball enthusiasts have set about organizing an all-Soviet national baseball championship, to be played in Moscow next summer. The movement followed the Government's adoption of plans to popularize baseball throughout the Soviet Union.

The Government's decision to sponsor baseball followed the report of an investigating committee which found it one of the sports most likely to promote health and foster the spirit of friendly rivalry among the Soviets.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	20	4	13	115	105	44
Chicago	19	4	14	81	65	42
Boston	19	4	14	94	89	42
Detroit	11	7	19	86	92	29

Canadian Division

Toronto	23	4	12	117	89	50
Montreal	20	2	14	98	67	42
Canadiens	14	5	15	74	91	33
Americans	10	8	19	79	104	28
St. Louis	8	6	24	67	109	22

Results Feb. 16

St. Louis 3, Boston 0.
Montreal 7, Detroit 3.
Toronto 5, Rangers 1.

Results Feb. 17

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Rangers 5, Detroit 3, overtime.
Canadiens 3, Americans 1.

College Wrestling Results

Annapolis 26, Lehigh 8.
Brooklyn P. I. 16, E. Stroudsburg 16.
Gettysburg 29, Johns Hopkins 8.
Haverford 12, Lafayette 12.
Illinois 25, Iowa State 3.
Iowa 20½, Minnesota 7½.
Michigan 22, West Virginia 8.
Ohio State 19, Northwestern 11.
Pennsylvania 19, Rutgers 11.
Penn. State 22½, Cornell 9½.
Princeton 19, Harvard 11.
Springfield 16, Brown 6.
Syracuse 25, Columbia 3.
St. Lawrence 29, St. John's 5.
Temple 22½, Ursinus 7½.
Virginia M. I. 29, Virginia P. I. 5.
West Point 16, P. & M. 15.
Wyoming Sem. 18, Lehigh '38, 16.
Yale 27, M. I. T. 3.

Van Orman Appointed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—The appointment of Ray Van Orman as Yale lacrosse coach was announced here last night by a Yale University Athletic Association official. Van Orman was formerly connected in a similar capacity with Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. The Yale official said Van Orman may also coach the Yale 150-pound football team next fall.

Laffoon Cards a 281

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 18 (AP)—Ky Laffoon of Chicago carded 281 over the 72-hole route and took first money in the $2500 Phoenix open golf tournament yesterday. Craig Wood, of Deal, N. J., was second with 285; Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N. J., third with 286 and Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee, and Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn, tied for fourth place with 287 each.

Strachan Defeats Sullivan

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Donald Strachan yesterday won the 1935 Pennsylvania State class A squash racquets championship by defeating the defending champion, Neil J. Sullivan, 11—15, 10—15, 15—7, 17—14, 15—9. Sullivan held the state title for the last two years and also in 1931.

Vienna Club in Upset

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Vienna Club of Milwaukee yesterday scored a surprising upset in the second round matches in the national cup soccer competition, defeating a favored Chicago Sparta Club team, 4 to 3

College Hockey Results

Harvard 6, Princeton 1.
Williams 3, West Point 1.

College Squash Racquets

Harvard 5, Princeton 0.
Yale 5, M. I. T. 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

ERICH HAGENLACHER of New York is coming to Boston this week. He will open his seven-day Greater Boston tour on Friday at the Boston Athletic Association, giving free lessons on the fundamentals of billiards and exhibitions. Hagenlacher's Hub appearance is sponsored by the National Billiard Association of America, and he is one of the seven who has appeared or will appear in the Hub during the national program. Hagenlacher is a former world 18.2 balkline champion, having held that title in 1926 and 1927. He won the world title for the first time when he defeated young Jake Schaefer in 1926. He was born in Stuttgart, Ger., in 1895, and started to play billiards about 15 years ago in Berlin. Since coming to America he has kept up his interest in billiards and has played in several world tournaments, the first in New York in 1923.

Hagenlacher, during his youth was left-handed. He later reversed that situation and now writes and plays billiards with his right hand. In Germany he played soccer football and tennis. Hagenlacher holds a high-run record in 18.2 balkline in exhibition play of 768, which he scored in 1918. His Hub schedule is as follows:

Feb. 22—Boston A. A., Exeter Street, 7 p. m.

Feb. 25—Miah J. Murray, Inc., 1156 Washington Street, 3 and 7 p. m., Shanley's Recreation, 615 Washington Street, 9:15 p. m.

Feb. 26—New Boston Billiard Academy, 169 Washington Street, 3 p. m., Twentieth Century Billiard Academy, Summer and Chauncey Streets, 7 p. m.

Feb. 27—Huntington Club, 255 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m.

Feb. 28—Columbia Billiard Parlor, 558 Columbia Road, Dorchester, 6:45 p. m.; Morton Billiard Parlor, 713 Morton Street, 9 p. m.

March 1—South Station Alleys, 669 Atlantic Avenue, 7 p. m. Eagle Bowling Alleys, 2235 Washington Street, 9:30 p. m.

Boston University and Colgate University basketball teams clash tonight in the St. Botolph Street Gymnasium at 8 o'clock. Both teams have had poor seasons, Colgate has lost 10 consecutive games, and B. U. has won only one in 12 games.

Tufts varsity baseball candidates report for their first workout this afternoon in the Cousens Gymnasium cage. Four of the five letter men available are expected to turn out. These players are Capt. Roy Woodworth, pitcher and outfielder; Ollie Borden, shortstop; Jack Morin, second baseman, and Gus Donnelly, left fielder. Johnny Grinnell is the other letter man. He is now playing on the basketball team.

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Greater Boston golfer, is leaving for Augusta, Ga., where she will tune up her game for the coming season by playing in some tournaments there. Mrs. Prunaret was captain of the eastern district team, which competed in the spring team match series of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts last year.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Eighteen-Foot Knockabout Association will be held Feb. 28 at 7 p. m. at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street. Election of officers and plans for the coming yacht-racing season will be on the program. The class I 18-footers represent the oldest racing fleet in Massachusetts Bay.

Boston University's Varsity Club, newly formed, and composed of present and former letter and numeral winners, will meet at the Hotel Kenmore tonight to make further plans for expansion.

Harvard's varsity hockey team meets the Boston Olympic Club tonight at the Boston Arena. The Harvard sextet will endeavor to reverse an earlier 7-to-4 triumph on the part of the Olympic Club.

The Monitor Athletic Club meets the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company hockey team at the Boston Arena late this afternoon.

American Boats Win All Sailing Honors

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Feb. 18 (AP)—American boats won all honors in the one-day sailing race here Saturday, but a Nassau entry, sailing under the New York Y. C. flag, took the Governor's Trophy from the stalwart fleet which had previously dominated the international Miami-to-Nassau handicap.

The 45-foot Surprise—and something of a surprise it was—owned by R. W. Johnson of the New York Yacht Club, rounded the nine-mile triangular course in 1h. 4½m., corrected time.

The ketch Vamarie, sailed by Vadim S. Makaroff of New York, was first across the finish line in 1h. 18m., but placed second with corrected time of 1h. 5½m.

Lawrence M. Bailliere's cutter, A-Weight, of the Gibson Island Yacht Club, Maryland, winner of the Miami-Nassau race, was third in 1h. 11½m.

The Nassau Yacht Club trophy to the A-Weight and the Governor's trophy to the Surprise were presented Saturday night at a yachtsman's ball.

McCarthy Opposed To Night Baseball Games

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—Joe McCarthy, who said his Yanks will be no "worse" than last year, when they finished second in the American League, Saturday night joined Joe Cronin, Boston pilot, and the venerable Connie Mack as opponents of night baseball.

"Everyone knows baseball should be played in the daytime," the new York pilot said. "I don't believe it is necessary for the big leagues to resort to the night game."

McCarthy said he would have to see the game played under the arc lights several times before he would pass judgment on it from the players' angle.

Carey's School Opens

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—Max Carey's baseball school opened here today. The former manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers offered a faculty including such big leaguers, past and present, as Jimmy Foxx, Paul Waner, "Hank" Greenberg, "Jo-Jo" White, Ray Schalk, "Hank" Gowdy and Leslie Mann. Mann will teach theory in a downtown lecture hall, while the others demonstrate on three practice diamonds. Carey today announced opening enrollment of "close to 100," said numbers of poorer students had been "delayed in transit" from distant corners of the country. Honus Wagner, one of the patriarchs of the game, sent his two sons.

Jean Bauer Is Beaten

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Feb. 18 (AP)—The rise of 23-year-old Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., in winter tournament play was nipped here Saturday by Mrs. Estelle Drennan, Tulsa, Okla., veteran, 3 and 2, in the 18-hole finals of the British colonial amateur golf tournament. Oklahoma's perennial state champion outputted Miss Bauer on the first nine and won a driving contest coming in to win the 585-yard sixteenth hole and the match with a six to Miss Bauer's seven.

Eli Teams Will Tour Japan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—The board of control of the Yale Athletic Association gave permission Saturday night to the Eli baseball team to make a six weeks' tour of Japan this summer. The board also voted to authorize four Yale golfers in charge of Coach Ben Thompson to go to Japan next summer with a similar group from Princeton. The baseball nine will play several teams representing Japanese universities and colleges. A Princeton student from Japan extended the invitation to the Yale-Princeton golfers.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 48, Wesleyan 29.
Annapolis 48, C. C. N. Y. 23.
Carnegie Tech 42, Manhattan 29.
Dartmouth 44, New York U. 27.
Delaware 48, Lehigh 27.
Harvard 50, Colgate 21.
Illinois 51, Minnesota 33.
Indiana 57, Purdue 27.
Iowa 51, Chicago 39.
Michigan 53, Ontario All-Stars 31.
Rensselaer P. I. 41, M. I. T. 36.
Yale 55, Columbia 16.

Kahler Is Dickinson Coach

CARLISLE, Penna., Feb. 18 (AP)—Dickinson College's athletic council announced yesterday the appointment of Arthur Kahler, of Brown University, as football coach, succeeding Joe McCormick, who resigned several months ago. Kahler, who coached freshman football, basketball and track at the Providence, R. I., school, has been given a two-year contract, as the Red Devils' gridiron mentor, but he will continue to tutor the Brown frosh on the basketball court.

College Waterpolo Results

Annapolis 32, C. C. N. Y. 5.
Chicago 13, Iowa 2.
Columbia 27, Yale 7.

Oxford Ties Cambridge

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Oxford and Cambridge battled to a scoreless tie Saturday in their intervarsity ice hockey match.

Italy Defeats France

ROME, Feb. 18 (AP)—Italy defeated France in an international soccer football match, 3 to 1.

Field, Ferris, Furno, Del Giudice Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Three members of the Columbia University Club champion team will oppose E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, in the balance of the play for the national individual Class C squash tennis title, on their home courts, this week, as the result of the quarter-final round, played Saturday.

Stephen A. Tanburn, City Athletic Club, who was compelled to retire during the progress of his match in the fourth round on Friday, defaulted to his opponent, C. R. U. Del Giudice of the home club, and then the latter went on and defeated Emmet McLoughlin Jr., New York Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—8. Field had an easy time with J. M. Reid, Shelton Club, winning 15—10, 15—12, while the two survivors in the lower half were William H. Ferris, who defeated Arthur Knox Jr., another of the Princeton Club team, in the best match of the day, 15—7, 8—15, 15—8, and Vincent Furno, the Columbia leader, who swamped still another member of the champion team, Frank Kilroe, 15—8, 15—6.

The semifinals are scheduled for this evening, with the finals on Wednesday, but a shift may be made to permit Furno and Field to play in the Class B championship, if they survive. The summaries:

National Squash Tennis Class C Championship—Fourth Round

O. R. U. del Giudice, Columbia University Club, won from S. A. Tanburn, City Athletic Club, by default.

Fifth Round

E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. M. Reid, Shelton Club, 15—10, 15—12.

Del Giudice defeated Emmet McLoughlin Jr., New York Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—6.

W. H. Ferris, Columbia University Club, defeated Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, 15—7, 8—15, 15—8.

Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club, defeated Frank Kilroe, Columbia University Club, 15—8, 15—6.

Another Mark for Stevens

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 18 (AP)—Midshipman J. D. Stevens '35 bettered a second United States collegiate swimming record Saturday as the undefeated United States Naval Academy swimming team defeated the College of the City of New York, 48 to 23. Stevens established a new United States record for 150-foot pools by clipping 2.8 seconds from the 220-yard freestyle swim, set by Samson of Michigan in 1927. The midshipman swam the distance in 2m. 21.7s. On Feb. 2 Stevens, swimming against the University of Virginia, set a new United States record in the 440-yard swim. He paddled the distance in 5m. 14.7s., breaking the mark held by O'Connor of Stanford since 1926.

Dartmouth Star Wins

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—Dick Durrance, Dartmouth's Florida-born skiing star, yesterday dedicated the new thunderbolt ski run down Mt. Greylock with a sp

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OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

STAR LAUNDRY
In addition to all lines of laundry work we offer a special feature
TINTING TABLE LINEN
at a low cost.
Something New in Western Canada
Phone Sey. 1424 1115 Richards Street

The McLEAN FUELS
Coal and Wood
Kerr. 463

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

Welch's
CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4358

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

THE VANCOUVER STATIONERS
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We Carry a Complete Stock of lesson markers.
549 HOMER ST. Phone Sey. 8404

GAS
Washing Oil
Repairs
Marshall's Super Service
12TH and GRANVILLE, VANCOUVER

ENGLISH WOOLEN HOSIERY
Plain or Fancy. SPECIAL VALUE $1.00 pr.
Fred Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
2942 GRANVILLE BAY 6342
1054 ROBSON STREET TRIN 3040
3708 WEST 10TH AT ALMA BAY 363

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER (Continued)

F. B. DOWNING
FREE ESTIMATE on
INTERIOR *and* EXTERIOR
PAINTING *and* DECORATING
1467 7th Ave. West BAY 6096X

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

TOD & MANNING
574 GRANVILLE STREET
DIAMOND IMPORTERS

VICTORIA

LOOK!
Chatton Beauty Salon
Specializing Permanents $2.50-$3.50-$5
Hair Tinting from $1.50
Correct Windblown Bob
"Victoria's complete Beauty Service of highest quality"
Suite 104 Woolworth Bldg.
Entrance next Cathcart's Shoe Store
Established 12 years Not connected with
Phone E-3641 school in same building

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET F. 1632

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIR DEPOT
Announcement of Removal
to Larger Premises Next Door
606 FORT STREET

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria
Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal fit a Service Hath Crowning since

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

GEORGE STRAITH Ltd.
1117 DOUGLAS STREET
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

MUNDAY'S
1203 DOUGLAS STREET
Sole Agents for
Vitality's
Famous Corrective Shoes
for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Width AAA to EEE

Scurrah's LIMITED
The Better Shop of Victoria
For Distinctive Gowns, Suits, Coats, Hats, Gloves, Imported Sports Wear and Furs
728 YATES STREET

Mae Meighen
CORSET SPECIALIST
Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses, Scarves

Garden $166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

Quality Meats
STUART'S
MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

RED & WHITE
CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Mail Driver or Phone 87-847

WINNIPEG (Continued)

NEW HATS
To Give Your Winter Outfit the First Suggestion of Spring!
$3.95
Ribbon hats, straws, synthetic straws, stitched taffetas—in the new shapes, and with all the fashion tricks of 1935. See them.
Hats, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 1 1 1 86311
The Winnipeg Dyeing & Dry Cleaning Co., Ltd.
658 ST. MATTHEWS AVE.
PHONE 39 295
H. H. Pierce, *Pres.* S. R. Frankling, *Mgr.*
Proprietors

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3 20
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
GARFIELD 2334

You Owe It to Your Home and Yourself

to visit the semi-annual sale of Furniture and Home Needs now on at
The G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Visit the store during our BIG MID WINTER FURNITURE SALE. There are extra values in all types of Furniture.
THIRD FLOOR
Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FEARNLEY'S
"ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W, Met. 2795-J

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
4 Telephones 8 Motor Deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

OTTAWA

DEVLINS

The Pull Devlin Organization

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil

Queen 6800 — 234 BANK STREET

Phone Q. 3600

B. & Crabtree Ltd

GROCERS

333 ELGIN STREET OTTAWA

Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

Intosh & Watts

The China Hall

245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.

Phone 4049 Queen

INSURANCE — GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN — Limited — Since 1870 Ottawa — Q 500

TORONTO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Ad 6334, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily except Saturdays; 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

BAG O'WASH

The biggest laundry bargain anywhere. Predetermined cost—Send any service—get more laundry done for less money.

Toronto LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS Limited

LLOYDBROOK 2161

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing

McLEOD & KENNEY

Commercial and Society PRINTERS

89 CHURCH STREET — Phone Elgin 7906

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. — KINGSDALE 5007

Tel. MI. 1591

Free Advice on Figure Analysis

SPENCER

CORSETS, GIRDLES, BRASSIERES, BELTS

We Create a Design Especially for You

MRS. EDYTHE SCHRAG

SPENCER CORSETIERE 1402 YONGE ST.

Ford

MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.

Authorized Ford Dealers

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO

E. D. MAGUIRE — Telephone 201

Geo. CRUM

Why not let me assist you with your

INSURANCE

Problems?

59 YONGE STREET — AD. 6334

W. M. MORROW

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING

All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.

503 Royal Bank Bldg. — Elgin 9965

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 Adelaide St. E.

Wholesome, Well-Cooked Food

Table Service in the Green Room

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"

SAXBY HILL

GIVES

Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs — Alterations

Hudson 1717

West Toronto Music Co.

ESTABLISHED 1915

RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

E. D. LOTT, *Manager*

2989 DUNDAS W. — JU. 3434

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

DECORATING

RELIABLE PAPERHANGING, PAINTING, etc. "Sunworthy" Papers from 10 cents up

RICHARD G. BELL

3370 Yonge Street — Phone Hudson 2244

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS — PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

Weeks & Warne

Painting and Decorating Contractors

Structural Alterations and Repairs

27 Alexander Street — Kingsdale 9644

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST — TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

Selected Grade Milk

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.

PHONE US TO CALL

Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin

Limited

3147 YONGE ST. — MO. 4343

14 Years' Continuous Service

MacKey's Bread

"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."

"MELLO KRUST BREAD"

LLoydbrook 8500

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

LUNCHEONS — TEA — DINNERS

Kingsdale 1667-1669 — 252 Bloor St. W. (Just East of St. George St.)

WINDSOR

F. W. NICHOLAS

WHITE STAR SERVICE STATION

Gas and Oils

TECUMSEH at DOUGALL

PHONE 3-0022

NICHOLAS COAL CO.

LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood
"Poca-Blox"

TECUMSEH at JANETTE

PHONE 3-6311

ESTABLISHED 1910 — Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

140 Crawford Ave. — Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER"

Cleaning is *SCIENTIFIC* Cleaning . . .

FR 3131

Dechaux

CLEANSERS ● DYERS ● FURRIERS
UPHOLSTERERS

Max Beauvais

385 St. James Street W.

MONTREAL

Quality Apparel for Men

at Special Reductions during our Mid-Winter Sale

Good Shoes *for all occasions*

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 ST. CATHERINE — WEST

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

SPRING FURS

SILVER FOXES and MARTENS

Moderate Prices

LA. 7029 — 1193 Phillips Square

Elevator to 4th Floor

LINENS

for Every Occasion

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX

Our Specialty

JUL. HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

SALON

Marguerite

Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators

HArbour 2511 — 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

COAL FUEL OIL — *DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal

COMPANY LIMITED

Hayes Garage

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

3 PRESTON LANE

Off Stanley or Drummond Streets

Above Dorchester Street

Tel. MArquette 6926

Res. ELwood 2284

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.

Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.

HArbour 9191

STOP & SHOP

"The Canadian Owned Stores"

MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

W. R. CLARKE

INSURANCE of All Kinds

Specializing in

ANNUITIES

722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING

Phones: Office LA 7227. Res. WI 4986

WESTMOUNT

A Modern Printing Organization!

WELLINGTON 5227

THE ROBSON PRINTERS LIMITED

(Formerly the Westmount News Co.)

4206 St. Catherine St. W. at Greene

W. Boyd Robson — Roderick S. Robson

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!

SIMPSONS

Guarantee is your full protection

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

SASKATOON

EMPIRE

LUMBER & FUEL CO., Ltd.

QUALITY COAL and WOOD

715 SECOND AVENUE NORTH

TELEPHONE 5458

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

ARTISTS

MODERN ARTIST paints scenes from your favourite photographs and is open for commissioned portraits. Box M-2853, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0466.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON, 18 Brook Green, W. 6—Boarding house for preparatory department of St. Paul's Girls' School; full charge during holidays at seaside. Phone: Riverside 2034.

Mothers' and Children's Home

welcomes infants and tinies; experienced nurses, every care; large garden; moderate terms. SUPERINTENDENT, 92 Wimbledon Hill, S. W. 19. Tel. Wimbledon 3178.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 34 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN welcomed in comfortable, happy home; every care given; excellent educational facilities near at hand; entire charge if desired. Mrs. Coughtrie, 36, Cadogan Rd., Surbiton.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4001. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance, and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FENTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

LONDON, Amelié Gibbon, 11 Caxton St., Westminster—Helpful advice on all dress problems; renovations carried out; hat and dress models tastefully reproduced. Victoria 9426.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT gives lessons in SPEECH and ACTING. 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Tel. Museum 0662.

SPEECH CULTURE

AMY WINTER L.R.A.M.
Piano: Elocution
Speaking, Reading, Acting
136 Church St., Kensington, London, W. 8.

ENTERTAINERS

GREENLEAF THEATRE RECITALS; Founders and Directors: Constance Smedley, Maxwell Armfield. Picture stories, poems, stories from the Flower Book presented by VIOLET BLAKE, who is open for school and other engagements. 14 Hampstead Way, London, N. W. 11.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON, Harrington Gardens and Campden Hill—Unfurnished, self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts; constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store, 4 William Street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

LONDON, W. 9—Unfurnished flat (self-contained): sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen; rent moderate; also furnished room, bed and breakfast. HENRY, 75a, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale.

LONDON, 105B, Cheyne Walk — 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; newly decorated to applicant's choice. £80 per annum, inclusive light, hot water, part heating; own front door.

SOUTH KENSINGTON—Second floor flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, constant hot water, gas, electricity, power, tradesmen's hoist; convenient for Underground and bus routes; rent £140 per annum. Box M-320, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, No. 124741, in rosewood case; excellent condition; £120; no dealers. Davidson, 53 Cranbourne Gardens, London, N. W. 11.

GARDENING

LONDON GARDENS for garden work of every description. Design and maintenance. 118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Kensington 7288.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FREEHOLD, detached house, best residential part of Pinner; 2 reception, 3 bed, kitchen large bath, separate w. c.; brick-built garage, large garden, fruit trees; reasonable price. Box No. M-8939, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Muswell Hill—Commodious, well-built house, 11 rooms, suitable for guest house or rest home; £1350 or offer. MRS. FULLER, 6 Princes Avenue, N. 10.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, Golders Green—April-June; charming, convenient; 2 reception, 4 bed, well furnished; garden, tennis available; close tube, buses, 13 Rotherwick Rd., N. W. 11. Speedwell 2309.

LONDON, N. 3—Unfurnished, 1 year 10 months, semi-detached, picturesque house, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception; garden, garage; £80 per annum. Finchley 1857.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts.
TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

PHOTOGRAPHY

NICHOLAS SMIRNOFF, the Child Photographer, is always pleased to receive his little sitters at 11 Palace Gate, London, W. 8 (Western 7766). Games and toys await them to make them happy.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, for Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music roll manufacturer, 67 Alredale Avenue, W. 4. Tel. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

SEVENOAKS, KENT.—Capable general maid required, 3 in family; some cooking. Box M-2545, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT — Englishman, 38, qualified 11 years, over 7 years manager on Continent Europe with foremost professional firm, desires appointment outside profession, preferably of international nature with domicile in English-speaking country, but willing to travel; languages, German, French. Box M-2771, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ENERGETIC young man requires afternoon or evening employment of any description; SINGLE, EX-SERVICE, EXCELLENT REFERENCES; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-8936, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED book-keeper, typist, complete set, and trial balance, desires post in London or suburbs. Apply Box M-8938, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

KINDERGARTEN teacher, experienced desires post in school, or would start school in suitable district. Box M-8925, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY bookkeeper-cashier-typist of some years experience seeks post; good interviewer, able to make up wages for large staff and take charge where necessary. Box M-8928, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY would like post as assistant manageress in hotel or similar business; capable and with good experience of small management. Box M-8933, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY secretary, B. A., fully qualified, desires interesting position in or near London. Box M-8940, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Young lady seeks secretarial post; intermediate I. C. S., capable correspondent, experienced, tactful, reliable. Box M-8942, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SECRETARY SHORTHAND-TYPIST with 10 years' experience in London newspaper office advertising department seeks post; used to responsibility. Box M-8935, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG lady, 22, good education, desires experience in secretarial work, London preferred; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; interest in journalism. Elmbridge 1579 or Box M-8944, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Splendid opportunity to obtain divan bed-sitting rooms in newly opened guest house at very moderate charges, including breakfast, instant hot water, baths, light, service; exceptionally clean; call at once, 66 Broadhurst Gardens, N. W. 6. (1 minute Finchley Road Tube). MRS. DORIS WAPLINGTON.

LONDON—Unfurnished, 2 small top rooms in owner's quiet house; electric light, fitted basin, floors and stairs furnished; 3 minutes Tube, buses and trams. 57 Narbonne Avenue, Clapham Common, S. W. 4.

LONDON—Central; two up-to-date, furnished bedsitting rooms, gas fire, own meter; £1 a week, or with partial board. Museum 8936. MRS. LAING, 3 Euston Square, N. W. 1.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service, catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

WEMBLEY—Widow lady offers comfortable home 2 friends, or private furnished rooms (or would let house furnished to careful tenants); 20 minutes rail London; moderate terms. Box M-8898, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON — Service suites and bed-sitting rooms; central heating; constant hot water; catering. 15 Wetherby Gardens, S. W. 5. (Phones).

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TAILORS

LAVERS WAY & CO., 223 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15 (Putney 0160)—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Habit Maker (Established 25 years); Renovations, Remodelling, Fur Work.

TEACHERS

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Amy Fisher from 113 Gloucester Road to 12 Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7; lessons in clear diction for reading and speaking in public; also English lessons to foreigners.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
(MISS CARTER)
68 Wigmore Street, London
1 doz. lessons 1½ hrs. each, 3 GNS: full course with certificate by arrangement.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

COACHING for matriculation and other examinations; also general tuition in all subjects, including music; individual attention; success with backward pupils. Apply MISS HOPE WEBB, B. A., 5 Alma Ter., Kensington, London, W. 8.

TEA ROOMS

THE ORANGE TEA ROOMS
95 Edgware Road, London, W. 2.
For real home-cooked
LUNCHEONS — TEAS — SUPPERS
Open till 10 P. M., also Sundays.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LESLIE MINNIS & Co., A. A. I.
Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond Street, Ealing, London, W. 5.
Phone: Ealing 2127
Houses and flats of every description. Rents collected. Insurances effected.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management.

TO SELL OR LET—Semi-detached pre-war residence situated on high ground, Southgate, London; garden with south-west exposure; 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc.; very reasonable terms. Please apply to Rev. Alexander Thomson, 16 Mandeville Rd., Canterbury.

TYPEWRITING

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World Vista by Short Waves

A table of the principal short-wave stations of the world will be presented in the Monitor each Monday. The stations are arranged in the order of descending wave lengths and ascending frequencies. All time given is Eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Kilocycles Frequency	Transmissions
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	75.00	3996	7:30-9:45 p. m.
RW15	Khabarovsk, Siberia	70.40	4270	1-3 a. m.
FIQA	Tananarive, Madagascar	52.70	5690	4-4:45 a. m., 11-12 a. m.; Sat., 1:30-3 p. m.; Sun., 5:30-6 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.40	5952	8-12 p. m.
HIX	Santo Domingo, Do. Rep.	50.40	5953	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
RW59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6000	2-6 p. m.
EAJ25	Barcelona, Spain	50.00	6000	Sat., 4:30-5:30 p. m 11:30-1 a. m.
VE9DN	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6005	Sun., 7:30-12 a. m.; 12:30-11:45 p. m.
VE9DR	Drummondsville, Canada	49.96	6005	5:30-10:35 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6020	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs., 5-7 p. m., Sun.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	49.67	6040	5-8 p. m.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.59	6050	11 a. m.-3 p. m.
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Africa	49.50	6060	7:30 a. m.-9 p. m., 11-2 a. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.	49.50	6060	Sun., 12:30 p. m.-1:45 a. m.
VE9GCS	Vancouver, Canada	49.42	6070	1-7 p. m.
OXY	Skamlebak, Denmark	49.40	6070	Sun., 11:30 a. m.-9:15 p. m.; Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3 p. m.-1 a.m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.	49.34	6080	8-11:30 p.m.
CP5	La Paz, Bolivia	49.30	6080	7-8:30 p.m.
VE9BJ	St. Johns (N.B.), Canada	49.29	6090	3-11:30 p.m.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Canada	49.26	6090	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	49.18	6100	5-11 p.m., Sat., Sun.; 9:30-12, 4-11 p.m.; Mon.-Fri.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	49.07	6110	10:30-2 p.m., 5-11 p.m.
YV1BC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.07	6110	6-11:30 p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	48.99	6120	10 a.m.-5 p.m., 12 m.-1:30 a.m., 4-8 a.m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	49.00	6122	5-11 p.m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	48.98	6125	7-10 a.m.
ZGE	Kuala Lumpur, Malay States	48.90	6135	4:30 p.m.-2 a.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	48.83	6140	4:30-9:30 p. m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6150	7-11 p.m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.00	6250	4:40-5:40 p.m.
HIZ	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	47.50	6320	8-10:30 p. m.
HC1DR	Quito, Ecuador	47.01	6382	5-10 p. m.
HJ1ABE	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6450	1-6 p. m.
REN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	45.38	6610	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:15-11:15p m., Tues.
HC2RL	Quito, Ecuador	44.93	6678	6 p. m., Tues., Sat.
EAR110	Madrid, Spain	43.00	6976	11-7 p. m.
LCL	Jeloy, Norway	42.92	6990	12-1 a. m.
OA4B	Lima, Peru	42.00	7160	3:30-5:30 p. m.
HBQ	Geneva, Switzerland	40.30	7444	5:30-6:15 p. m., Sat.
HBP	Prangins, Switzerland	38.48	7797	1:30-4:30 p. m., Sun.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	37.33	8035	8-10 p. m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.56	9500	5-6:30 a. m., Wed.; 5-7 a. m., Sat.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9510	1-5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9510	6-10:30 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	31.48	9530	5:15-9:15 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9560	7 a. m.-1 a. m.
W1XAZ	Boston, Mass., U. S.	31.35	9570	6-9:30 a. m.
SRI	Posen, Poland	31.35	9570	11 a. m.-6 p. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9585	10:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna., U. S.	31.28	9590	5:30-6:15 p. m., Sat.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9595	7:30-10:30 p.m.
XETE	Mexico City	31.25	9600	4:30-7 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.25	9600	5:30-8 p.m.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.00	9680	5:15-7 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.43	9860	5-9:30 p.m.
VE9JR	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11715	6:45-9:45 p.m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.58	11730	1-4:30 p. m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11750	9 a.m.-12 m., 1-3 p.m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.51	11760	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs.; 5-7 p.m. Sun.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	25.45	11790	11-2 p.m., 5-7:30 p.m.
I2RO	Rome, Italy	25.40	11811	2-5 p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	25.36	11830	7:30-10:45 a. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11865	3-10 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	25.27	11870	11:15a.m.-2:15,3-6p.m.
FYA	Paris, France	25.25	11905	6-7, 10-11 a. m., Sun.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12000	6-9 a.m., Sun.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	23.38	12830	6-9 a. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15140	3:45-7:15 a. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15200	10 a. m.-5:15 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	19.72	15210	7:30-11 a. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.68	15243	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	19.65	15270	10-6 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.61	15295	3-4 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	19.57	15330	1:15-2:15 p. m., 3-4 p. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17775	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	16.87	17780	6-7:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	16.86	17790	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21470	7 a. m.-3 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	13.93	21540	

[A Monday Feature]

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Berkshire

Newbury: Corn Exchange, 3 p. m., March 6.

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge (Organization at Cambridge University): Examination Hall, Bene't Street, 8:30 p. m., March 8.

Dorset

Poole: Regent Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 3.

Essex

West Ham (auspices First Church, Leytonstone): Municipal Baths Hall, Romford Road, E. 15, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Second Church): Colston Hall, 8 p. m., March 5.

Hampshire

Portsmouth (Society): The Guildhall, 8 p. m., March 4.

Kent

Folkestone: Marine Gardens Pavilion, 7:30 p. m., March 8.

Lincolnshire

Boston: Congregational Hall, Red Lion Street, 7:30 p. m., March 7.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 3 p. m., March 6.

London (Sixth Church): Wandsworth Town Hall, High Street, Wandsworth, S. W. 18, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

London (Eleventh Church): Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., March 9.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., March 7.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Swansea: Patti Pavilion, Victoria Park, 3:15 p. m., March 3.

United States

Arkansas

Hot Springs: Auditorium Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 24.

Pine Bluff: Pines Hotel Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

California

Artesia: Church Edifice, 7338 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Burlingame: Burlingame High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Eagle Rock (Sixteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, 8 p. m., March 1.

Lindsay: Methodist Church, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 28. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Los Gatos: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Redlands: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

San Francisco (Seventh Church): Native Sons Auditorium, 430 Mason Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

Santa Maria: Santa Maria Union High School, 8 p. m., March 1.

Colorado

La Junta: Church Edifice, 701 Santa Fe Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

Florida

De Land: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Fort Myers: Edison Park School, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

Leesburg: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Georgia

Brunswick: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Thomasville: Rose Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 24.

Illinois

Belleville: Township High School Auditorium, 2600 West Main Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Murphysboro: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., March 1.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Sterling: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Kansas

Ottawa: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 1.

Wichita (First Church): High School, East, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 26. Radiocast Station WBNO, 1200 kilocycles.

Massachusetts

Arlington (auspices Churches, Cambridge, and Somerville): Arlington Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3953 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

St. Louis (joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page Boulevard, 6:30 p. m., Feb. 23. Radiocast Station KMOX, 6:30 to 7 p. m.

Nebraska

Fairbury: Church Edifice, 622 G Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

New Mexico

Albuquerque: High School Auditorium, Broadway and Central Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

Raton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Bronxville: Bronxville Public Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 24 (Note change of hour.)

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 2:30 p. m., March 2.

Ohio

Ashtabula: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

Kent: Kent State College Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

Piqua: Central High School Auditorium, West Ash Street at College, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

Portsmouth: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 26.

Warren: Konold Auditorium, Warren G. Harding High School, Elm Road, N. E., 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 1.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, Walnut, west of Fortieth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28. Radiocast.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., March 1.

Texas

Denison: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., March 2.

Freeport: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Houston (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 28. (Note change of place.)

Tyler: Tyler High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 1.

Wisconsin

Madison (Organization at University of Wisconsin): Music Hall, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 24.

[A Monday Feature]

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Feb. 24

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WEED, 1420kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 40.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090 kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Monday Feature]

Daily Features

Records of Childhood Hours From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Hugh Mattix, Frankfort, Ind.
A MERE-MAID

Florence B. Colby, Paris
LITTLE GARDENER

Esther F. Hayden, Framingham, Mass.
HAPPY-GO-LUCKY

Beatrice Button, London, Ont.
MAY I PRESENT?

Mrs. F. H. Wallace, Los Angeles
TWO DOLLS

Worth Knowing

George Washington

SOME OF HIS OUTSTANDING COMMENTS

"To persevere in one's duty, and to be silent, is the best answer to calumny."

"We ought not to look back unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors and for the purpose of profiting by dear-bought experience."

"Let us labor to keep alive in our breasts that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

"It is impossible to reason without arriving at a Supreme Being."

"I never wish to promise more than I have a moral certainty of performing."

"It is a maxim with me not to ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not grant."

"The company in which you will improve most will be least expensive to you."

What They Say

Winners Lose

"War will no longer be inevitable when mankind wakes up to the fact that wars are inevitably disastrous, even to the winner."—*Harry Elmer Barnes.*

Acting

"I still can't make up my mind whether most actors act and talk like Englishmen or whether most Englishmen act and talk like actors."—*George Jean Nathan.*

Politics

"Politics doesn't change in the long run. It only makes a noise."—*Henry Ford.*

VOCATIONS

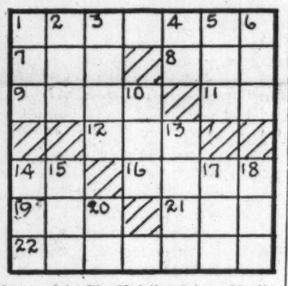
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bird Rations

THE old-fashioned winter which Iowa has experienced this year has brought to enterprising individuals new ideas for earning money. During the last few months, many homes have established feeding stations for birds. An unemployed man got the idea of providing food for these private feeding places. He purchased at wholesale a supply of suet, sunflower seeds, and many other delicacies which winter birds enjoy. Then he canvassed the entire town for customers and found many who were willing to buy their bird rations from him. He has earned a fair income from his endeavour this winter.

H. W. P.

Crossword Puzzle No. 65



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Capable of extension
7—Fear
8—Lubricate
9—A plant
11—Jumbled type
12—To steep
14—Mystic ejaculation
16—Jolt
19—Bony rod
21—A charge
22—Dainty

Down

1—Appendage
2—Female of the sheep
3—Approach
4—Maiden loved by Zeus
5—Border
6—Hebrew judge
10—Nose
13—A variety of calcium carbonate
14—Native metal
15—Unit in length
17—Human beings
18—Fondle
20—Exist

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Quotation for Today

BE RESOLUTELY and faithfully what you are; be humbly what you aspire to be. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his integrity also.—THOREAU.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LIII

THERE are many compound German surnames ending in *schmidt* ("smith"), including *Hackenschmidt* ("hoe-"), *Silverschmidt*, ("silver-"), *Kupferschmidt* ("copper-"), *Hufschmidt* ("hoof-"), *Schaarschmidt* ("shear-"), *Stahlschmidt* ("steel-"), *Bleckschmidt* ("tin-").

Several occupative surnames end in *binder* as in *Fassbender* ("cask-binder"), *Biesenbänder* ("besom-"), *Buchbinder* ("book-"); others in *macher* as in *Sattelmacher* ("sadler"), *Wannamacher* ("bath-maker," c. f. *Wanamaker*), *Radermacher* ("wheeler"). Some end in *meister* and *mann*, as in *Werckmeister* ("foreman") and *Schumann* ("shoe-").

Names from official titles are many in Germany as in *Kanzler* ("chancellor"), *Hauptmann* ("captain or headman"), *Pabst* ("Pope"), *Bischoff* ("bishop"), *Hofmeister* ("steward").

Of nickname surnames, a vast number may be found in German directories, and these offer as great a variety as those of France or England. Many indeed are doublets of the English and French as in *Lang, Kahl* ("bald"; English equivalent, "callow"), *Kindesvater* ("Barnfather"), *Vetter* ("cousins"), *Neef* ("Neave" for "nephew"), *Gelhaar* ("Fairfax" or "fair-hair"), *Schwartzkopf* ("Blackett-head"), *Barfuss* ("Bar(e)foot"), and *Krummbein* ("Cruickshank").

Of coin nicknames we find *Hundert-mark, Weisspfennig* ("white-"), and *Fünfschilling* ("five-"), and a few others.

German phrase names and descriptive compound names will be dealt with next week.

In Lighter Vein

Resolution

"What's the matter with you?"

"My sweetie and I had words last night. I told her I was going away forever, and she said for me to go ahead."

"Well, if you're any man at all, you'll stay away a couple of evenings at least before going to see her again."

Not That Kind

At a meeting of an urban district council, the clerk announced that he wanted a supply of ribbons for the typewriter.

Immediately a member protested against such extravagance.

"She is a very satisfactory girl," he said, "but I don't see why she should be provided with finery at the expense of the ratepayers."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Proposal

"I understand," said a young woman to another, "that at your church you are having such small congregations. Is that so?"

"Yes," answered the other girl, "so small that every time the rector says 'Dearly beloved' you feel as if you had received a proposal."—*Lorain* (Ohio) *Journal.*

The First

A Civil War veteran had spent a week at a New York hotel. When he went to pay his bill the clerk asked:

"What was your rank?"

"Oh, just a private," the old soldier replied.

"Well, I won't charge you anything. You are the first private I ever met."—*Montreal Star.*

His Good Turn

It was the teacher's custom to ask each pupil every Sunday what he or she had done during the week to make some person happy.

When it became Jackie's turn, he said: "I went over to my Aunt's house—and when I went home she was happy."

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Castor and Pollux

WE ARE informed in our Common Version of Acts 28:11 that when Paul and his companions, who had been shipwrecked on the island of Melita (Malta), took ship from there for Italy, they sailed on a vessel which was evidently bound from Alexandria to Puteoli (verse 13) and "whose Sign was Castor and Pollux."

The Greek word here used is *Dioskuroi*, which the Revised Version renders as "the Twin Brothers"; while Goodspeed simply has "a ship named the Dioscuri." In Classical mythology the "Dioscuri" ("Castor and Pollux") were supposed to be the sons of the god Zeus by Leda. "Gemini," the constellation of the "Twins," was named in their honor; but Castor and Pollux were best known as the guardian deities or patron saints of seamen, which readily explains how the ship mentioned in Acts 28:11 was called "Dioscuri" or, perhaps, exhibited carvings of the two brothers, Castor and Pollux, as figureheads.

Daily Anecdote

Busy Petrarch

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PETRARCH, the Italian poet who lived in the fourteenth century, was accorded a rare distinction. On the same day, in the year 1340, he was summoned both to Rome and to Paris to be crowned as poet laureate.

A man of reserve, he was happy only when he was at work. During his travels he would continue his writing at every inn at which he stopped for refreshment.

One of Petrarch's friends, the Bishop of Cavaillon, decided to force him to cease his labors for a while. He requested the key to Petrarch's library at Vaucluse, where he was residing, and upon receiving it, locked up the books and desk. "Petrarch," said the well-meaning bishop, "I hereby interdict you from the use of pen, ink, and paper, for the space of 10 days."

Petrarch submitted without complaint; but at the end of three days his distress was so apparent that the bishop returned the key.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ordered—One Doll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A VISITOR to an exhibition of arts and crafts stopped to look at a stall where dolls were shown. This stall was the display of a village industry, and each article was the individual worker's concept of what would appeal to a child.

The visitor experienced a slight disappointment on finding the dolls to be of the sophisticated type and not at all the kind she felt would win a motherly child's heart. And then, in such alien surroundings, she discovered a doll such as she had hardly pictured or hoped to find—one perfectly formed, a doll of character, of dignity, of sweetness, and with all its beauty, of convincing naturalness. Here was the expression of a worker's great love for and understanding of a child. Needless to say, this one was carried home.

And now, the question arose: Who should be the owner of such a doll? She made a mental survey of her large circle of child friends to discover who might be without a doll and wanting one.

One needy child seemed to stand out from all the others as the most likely. But would she think herself too old at the age of seven? The weighty question was put to another sympathizer and the reply was final. The child's last doll having been broken, she had just "ordered a doll from God" for Christmas.

Brevities

London Opinion: "Many a father spends a great deal of his time wondering how his children will get on," says a novelist. And when they will get up.

Punch: The building boom is creating a demand for slate. We are bringing this to the notice of coal merchants.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pals!*

By LE PELLEY

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS NEW BOY IN TOWN?
NO—WHAT'S HE LIKE?
IS HE A SISSY??
I'LL SAY HE'S A SISSY! WE WON'T TAKE ANY SASS FROM HIM!!
WELL, WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING??
I WAS LOOKING FOR YOU BOYS—I WANTED TO BUY YOU SOME ICE CREAM SODAS
WHY, YOU'RE OUR PAL, MARMADUKE
YESSIR—WE OUGHT T'GET TO BE REAL FRIENDS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Grandpa Brandt's Early Days*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW, WADDLES," GRANDPA BRANT WILL SAY, "WHEN I WAS JUST A GOSLING THEY
HAD STREET-CARS DRAWN BY PIGS, YOU KNOW; A DINNER BELL WOULD MAKE THEM GO.
THE SCHOOLHOUSE WAS SO FAR AWAY I HAD TO WALK FOUR MILES EACH DAY.
THERE WERE SO MANY CHORES TO DO THAT IT WAS DARK WHEN I GOT THROUGH."
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Reply to London

THE cadenza to the London Accords is beginning—a new note in the reply of Germany to the Anglo-French proposals for sweeping guarantees of continental peace. And, quite in keeping with recognized diplomatic procedure, the Reich's reply is notable for its omissions as well as for what it says.

In confining its detailed discussions to the air Locarno, which is but one of the interlocking Franco-British plans, Germany omits direct reference to the various territorial guarantees, including the independence of Austria and the eastern security pact. These, it is inferred, are matters which the Wilhelmstrasse diplomatists and perhaps the Bendlerstrasse generals must scan with exceeding care.

Explanation of this caution springs from the trend of west European diplomacy during the last two years. As France, Russia and Italy have consolidated their various groups of formal friendships, the Reich has grown increasingly concerned lest its own entente be practically limited to Poland. It is impossible to separate the factors which show whether this encirclement has been produced by, or forced upon, Germany. Yet encirclement, to German eyes, remains the point at issue. And of major significance is the extent to which British policy is destined to contribute to German isolation.

The extent of England's commitments as a guarantor of peace constitutes a major weight in balance of the forces of Europe. Yet Britain's position cannot be clearly grasped without an appreciation of the dual aspects of its policy, clearly developed in the current negotiations.

Britain has long recognized that no permanent adjustment of Europe's tension can take place without restoration of Germany to a legitimately equal position, an equality which is admittedly meaningless without the implementation of an adequate measure of armament and a primary voice in diplomatic negotiations.

Accusations that the British, in contriving the London Accords, have sought to force the Reich merely to sign on the dotted line, miss the vital point of Downing Street policy. Britain may have been deeply disturbed by successive internal developments in Germany, but it has not departed from the clear recognition that "encirclement" will hardly place the Germans in a position where they feel free to undertake real and substantial guarantees to peace.

Yet the second aspect of the British policy is a distinct realism. Should the new peace efforts fail because of intransigence, or because of a nationalism which refuses to view continental problems in their broader aspects, Britain is apparently prepared to accept greater responsibilities to solidify the continental peace structure. Distinctly the British preference is for a security system in which Germany can take its place. But failing this, Britain apparently is not in a mood to avoid the consequences of agreements with those nations which are willing to enter a newly stabilized grouping.

It is this crystallizing of the situation which presents Germany with a greater problem and a larger opportunity than any aspect of foreign policy since Herr Hitler became Chancellor two years ago. Whatever the ramifications of diplomatic conversation, relations between Germany and England will write a dominant chapter in the London Accords. Thus the desire of the Reich for direct conversations with Downing Street is entitled to something more than the French assertion that Germany is attempting to drive a wedge between England and France.

And above all there is need to lift the discussions above the question of "equality first or security first," and to explore the good faith and earnest desire for peace which are the only bases for avoiding the inflammatory dangers of European politics.

Laughter Learnt of Friends

THE odd thing about the report which has reached the English press that laughter has been forbidden in Russia is that in certain ages of human history it would not have seemed odd at all.

Laughter is one of the distinguishing marks of men and women, for it is generally agreed that even the laughing hyena really does very little to deserve its name. But in spite of this, laughter and a sense of humor have not always enjoyed the high repute they do today. In the ancient nations of the East laughter was apt to be looked upon as undignified; and several Greek philosophers even thought it sinister, a view which prevailed with some English thinkers as recently as the seventeenth century.

The fact that such an attitude seems incomprehensible today is a measure of the progress humanity has made within recorded time. The reason that laughter is now much more respected than it used to be is simply that men and women of the present age do not always laugh at quite the same things as did their ancestors.

Much of the laughter of the past was not, in the phrase of Rupert Brooke, "laughter learnt of friends." As the late C. E. Montague, novelist and dramatic critic, observed, it was largely derisive and unkind, provoked only too often by mental or physical weakness.

Fortunately, that kind of laughter becomes rarer with every generation. The contemporaries of Shakespeare found Shylock a comic figure, to be jeered at and baited, but the more considerate sensibilities of today discover in him elements of dignity and grandeur.

The typical public humorist of the Middle Ages was the court jester, who was generally not a wit, but a butt, to be laughed at. The typical public humorist of today is someone like Will Rogers or Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, who laughs at us and our foibles. Thus is progress registered in the laughs of men.

Governmental Self-Defense

SELF-PRESERVATION is the first law of governments. As in nature, there are limits to the means that can honorably be used, and there is a mark of advancement and heroism in the administration that can efface itself if need be for the growth and benefit of its citizens. But when a frame of government has endured nearly a century and a half, and has in general fostered the happiness of the people as has that of the United States, it is pretty clear that the preservation of that government, whatever its internal changes of administration, is not merely an instinct but a moral demand.

In this light the report of the McCormack-Dickstein committee on un-American activities is a useful contribution to the current session of Congress. Its review of Communist, Nazi and Fascist propaganda or schemes is useful partly in exposing these influences and partly in showing that the normal resistance of the ordinary American mentality to such philosophies is the nation's first and strongest defense against revolution. The committee's proposals for restricting the activity of foreign agents seem, in general, wholesome.

But the most fundamental recommendation of the committee is its final one:

> That Congress should make it an unlawful act for any person to advocate changes in a manner that incites to the overthrow or destruction by force and violence of the Government of the United States, or of the [republican] form of government guaranteed to the several states by article IV, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States.

Now the sedition law already embedded in the criminal code of the United States makes it unlawful to urge the overthrow of the Government by force or violence. The significance of the new recommendation is chiefly that it would extend the law to apply not only against direct incitement to violence but also against indirect incitement in the course of urging governmental changes. The committee asserts that this preserves the constitutional freedom of speech to advocate changes in government by peaceful means, and probably it does.

Danger, however, lies in how courts may construe the phrase, "in a manner that incites." For example, a zealously conservative judge might consider that any forthright discussion of social abuses tended to inflame and incite toward violence. It is true that the application of such a statute ought to aim at assessing the actual intent of the speaker or the knowledge a reasonable man would have of the effect of his words under circumstances. But the wording is elastic. Only if better assurance can be given that it will not open the door to abuses greater than those it seeks to stop, or if the wording can be made more explicit, will the recommended provision be a warrantable addition to the law.

Patrons of Painters

MRS. MICHAEL O'BRIEN of Denver would quite likely be a most surprised person if anyone told her that, speaking figuratively, she was a direct descendant of Lorenzo the Magnificent, illustrious Florentine patron of art of the fifteenth century.

It is this way. Michael, her 82-year-young husband, has just won the Denver Artists Guild award for the best painting out of fifty-one submitted by the artists of that city. Mrs. O'Brien is proud of the distinction that has come to her husband and Mr. O'Brien is equally proud of his wife's part in the matter.

For the last eight years she has taken in washing so that Michael might give up his job as hodcarrier and burden himself with nothing heavier than a palette and paint brushes. Did the medieval princely connoisseurs of art who lodged impecunious artists in their own palaces do more—or as much? And when fame came to their protégés could their happiness exceed that of Mrs. O'Brien, who quietly smiles, "It's like I told you, Mike. You are a better artist than you were a hodcarrier, and that is saying something."

"Nest by the Roadside," is the title of the picture, a pleasing pastoral scene, painted on cardboard and set in a homemade frame. Just something he dreamed, explains Michael, still overwhelmed at his success. Mrs. O'Brien is a dreamer, too. Eight years at the washtub is quite a test of a love and a confidence that can hold fast to "the glory and the freshness of a dream."

Now the decision of the guild has made both their dreams come true, and the mantle of a Florentine nobleman falls gracefully on the shoulders of a woman in Denver.

A Modern Parable

Book News of the Day

EACH day, it has been said, liberty must be won anew. As a reminder of that saying Arthur Hopkins has written THE GLORY ROAD (New York: Dutton. $2), a parable that runs through the centuries. Mr. Hopkins, a man of the theater, dramatizes his theme by setting an ageless man and his son beside a road, watching mankind repeatedly forced by suffering to learn again the lesson that civilization is ever in transition.

On the road there is a rejoicing multitude, for a stranger has come from afar with a great truth. The strong man of the day takes this truth and builds for it a temple, meanwhile setting interpreters to explaining it to the people. The more the stranger's message is explained the weaker it becomes, until finally when the organization of its interpretation becomes complete the truth itself has disappeared. On the day the temple is finished the people gather to see the light it houses. They are shown a scroll which explains the light. All but a few are satisfied, for majestic music sounds in the temple and there are hallelujah choruses. The keepers of the temple wax in strength and riches until a day comes when those not satisfied with the showing of the scroll set up a rival organization. Further factions develop, and soon creeds war against creeds.

And so the cavalcade rolls on, the ageless one and his son ever watching. Again the multitude rejoice. A new message has come to them: that all men were born free and equal. War comes. A wise leader arises, and under him come liberty and equality to the land. His followers think to safeguard that liberty with irrevocable statements in words. A hall of justice is built and the statements of liberty are interpreted.

Confusions arise and the covetous find means of making the law mean something for their own gain. An aristocracy of money arises. For men cannot have both brotherhood and possession. The strong give to the weak such knowledge as it seems good that they should have. A machine is invented that will do the work of a thousand men and the weak are persuaded that it will be their liberator from toil. The machine gives a new exaltation to property.

Forward the parable goes, on to the World War and to its aftermath, the depression. Finally the people on the road become hopeless.

It is then that the children espy what their elders cannot see—the ageless man and his son sitting beside the road. At the children's behest the son becomes their counsellor. He tells them of the ways of a land he once looked upon, a land in which "the pressure of the mass brings expression." He teaches that none shall be exalted above the mass, however great his achievement, because in the mass is the seed of that achievement; that they must seek each day anew for the thing they desire, for liberty, for truth, for brotherhood.

He teaches that they cannot intrust their government to others, but must take part in this government, and be watchful always of those they put in high places. They must ever be in search of those men who express the highest hope of the mass. And so the children march on, leaving what has been wrought for them, and building a new world in which they can rejoice, for they have succored and restored to honor their neglected and abused mother, the State.

As the procession starts again, Mr. Hopkins asks in the words of the children's leader: "Can man live in the sunlight while his brother lives in darkness, or will darkness cover all?" "If it be the greatest honor of the citizen to serve the State, what is the greatest honor of the State? Is it to serve the world? These are questions you growing ones must answer."

A. B. F.

"L'Ile de la Cité," Paris

Dry-Point by Henry Rushbury. From "Fine Prints of the Year, 1926." Courtesy of Minton, Balch & Co.

Gay Paree, 1935 Version

"I JUST *love* Paris—it's so calm and deserted, so prettily melancholy!" This effusive comment of an American schoolgirl tourist on her first visit to France early this year suggests a startling situation that is causing no little concern to Frenchmen.

Obviously, Paris is not the romantic heap of vine-clad ruins one might imagine it from the young American's exclamation. But neither is it the "Gay Paree" of the boom years, the bustling capital of tourist-land, along whose boulevards one might walk for blocks before hearing anyone speak French. It is impossible not to perceive the change that has come over the city in the last few years, largely because of the economic situation, but partly as a result of political stress. Like the lavender-gray mists of midwinter that wreathe it in melting softness, Paris today is somber-hued and quiet.

This has distinct disadvantages, of course. Even if one ignores the commercial side of the question, Paris lacks, momentarily at least, a certain lilting buoyancy, an irresponsible gaiety which has always been one of its chief charms.

* * *

But at the same time, the very absence of overabundant foreigners, of intensive commercial activity, restores to the city on the Seine a certain essential "Frenchness" which goes far toward compensating for the loss of its lighter side. Paris, to me, has always been typified by that favorite French musical instrument, the accordion, which is only imperfectly adapted to the high-pressure harmonies of modern jazz, and is at its best in the slower, sadly gay swinging strains perhaps of a waltz.

Thus, the pleasures of walking through the city have never seemed so great, so purely Parisian. What an intensely French adventure to walk, when twilight is beginning to add a deeper purple touch to the silver-gray afternoon, along the quais of the river Seine! For it is here that every real Paris walk must begin. The leaden waters reflect at once the black tracery of the trees and the yellow glimmer of the first street lamps. As soon as you can leave its quiet beauty, turn—not toward the broad boulevards—but into the narrow streets of the Left Bank that lead over toward the Latin Quarter.

It is here, wandering among these innumerable little streets of old Paris, that I rejoice at the city's new-found calm. For now, with customers few and far between, every *patron* of the thousand-and-one irresistible shops is an eager friend, welcoming me when I enter to the tune of his tinkling bell, even if I come only for a brief chat, to admire some new acquisition, rather than to buy.

So, sure of a pleasant yet not insistent welcome, I wander along the shop fronts. Many are old favorites. Here, for instance, is the cluttered little store-workroom of the "*encadreur*"—a dully gleaming paradise of gray-gold picture frames of every conceivable size and description, with a generous sprinkling of antique barometers, for which I have a special weakness, despite their uselessness and the fact that they never work!

* * *

Farther on is the equally alluring shop-window filled with sundials: some in marble or stone, but most of them in carved wood or finely worked metal. Here again the utter uselessness of these out-of-date timepieces constitutes for me an added attraction.

Forcing myself past the tempting aromas of the gingerbread shop, I linger to thumb the folder full of old maps and prints set out on the sidewalk in front of an old book store. Here, most probably, I succumb to temptation and consider myself strong-willed to have got away without buying more than one old picture map of Paris, or illustrated volume of Molière.

Then, there is the brass shop—a whole room full of every conceivable object in brass. This I walk by more easily, but affectionately—for here it was I found the brass "keyholes" and sabots for that old Louis XIV chest of drawers, itself discovered in another shop near by.

Just around the corner from the Rue Bonaparte, I may stop to gaze in wonder at an autographed letter by Napoleon himself, to be had for a few hundred francs. This does not tempt me, but I am torn between a royal order bearing the signature of Henry IV and a letter of Benjamin Franklin. Resisting both, I stroll around the corner to enjoy a half-hour's chat with my Spanish acquaintance in his antique furniture shop. The clang of a sonorous bell as the door is pushed open, and I am instantly in another world—out of the detailed perfection and faultless perspective of France into the deep color and solid strength of Spain.

* * *

And so it goes. There is truly no end to the adventures of an afternoon's walk in this pleasant heart of Paris. And when the afternoon itself ends and I must turn back toward the Seine and home, I take with me the realization that more joys await me on my next walk.

Is it any wonder, then, that I cannot entirely share the official concern over Paris's new melancholy mood? For somehow it seems that this added quietness is a vital part of the old city and its more secluded charms. Like the sadly surging lilt and swell of the accordion, it has a spell all its own.

MALLORY BROWNE

On Germany, From Germany

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With much interest I have read the Monitor's article "Nations' Will to Peace Grows." May I add a few words: Most certainly Germany does not want war! Adolf Hitler and those who have gone through the last war know too much of its horrors to start a new war, which would be absolute suicide for us! We only want to be left in peace to recover slowly from the terrible results of the last war and the so-called Peace Treaty.

Of course, we want equality at last as a matter of national honor. What would the Americans, the British or the French say if they were asked to renounce essential means of their defense while other nations would maintain those weapons? I think public opinion would rise in indignation. We Germans are not less proud of our national honor.

For years we have waited at Geneva for the other nations to disarm, following our own disarmament, but in vain. Now the German people has taken its fate into its own hands, and will no more be influenced by those who reject its equality.

But we are still ready for any reasonable international agreement—on the basis of equality—also in the question of disarmament. If the other nations would disarm to the level of Germany this resolution would be emphatically welcomed throughout Germany, but it has to be proved by deeds and not by words alone! Our earnest desire for peace is proved by the German-Polish pact and by the German-French agreement on the Saar. Nobody but Adolf Hitler could have dared to put aside the question of the Polish corridor and to give up definitely Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany has the most sincere good will for peace and for a good international understanding.

BARONESSE VON DER GOLTZ

Rogzow, über Belgard, Germany.

The Need for Books

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many of your readers have requested me to write a second letter to you in which I would state more specifically what books we need most. They are as follows:

1. Story books for primary children.
2. Stories, readers and poems for elementary children.
3. Fiction for grownups.
4. Music books (both music and books on the science and art thereof).
5. Expression and elocution books.
6. Bibles and religious writings (books).
7. Books on mountain life.

Please prepay anything you may send.

J. W. JEWELL, A. M., Supt.,
Hardy, Ark. Hardy High School.

Would Debate the Bonus

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As spokesman for the American Veterans' Association, a national patriotic organization which is working for justice for the war wounded, justice for the war dead, and justice for the American people, I have challenged Frank N. Belgrano Jr., national commander of the American Legion, to a debate on prepayment of the soldiers' bonus.

The American Veterans' Association believes that it is the civic duty of veterans' organizations to present the facts so that the public may decide whether it wishes to hand out $2,000,000,000 to 3 per cent of the citizens of this country.

Virtually the only people who favor bonus prepayment are some of the veterans who will profit financially and politicians who think they will profit politically. In short, with few exceptions, the only persons who favor the prepayment of the bonus are those who will get something out of it.

If payment of the bonus should be authorized before it is due, would the veterans' lobby abandon its ceaseless "Gimme, gimme, gimme"? After the bonus, what?

I hope you or your readers can get Mr. Belgrano to discuss the bonus question publicly with me. My address is 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.

DONALD A. HOBART, National Commander,
American Veterans' Association.
New York, N. Y.

"You All" and "Youse Guys"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the Mason-Dixon line does not divide me geographically or grammatically, I would like to get into this discussion on your editorial page as to whether "you all" is singular or plural, providing it is a public and not a private contest. Basing my deduction on a story told about a gentlewoman from the South, I am inclined to the belief that "you all" is plural. Without being reminded, I recall the following story:

A charming old lady from the South who came to New York to visit frequently used the expression "you all" in a voice that carried with it the delightful atmosphere and genuine kindliness and courtesy of the South. One very important, and more or less pompous, member of the first several hundred in New York's elite one night at dinner focused her lorgnette and inquired, "My dear, tell me, why do you always say 'you all'?" "Well," replied the gentlewoman in her sweetest and most innocent manner, "you see, I have lived in the South for sixty years and I gradually acquired that habit, I presume. I am sorry, but I have been in New York only six weeks, so you can hardly expect me to say 'youse guys' quite yet."

Boston. PETER S. LAND

Shelter for Cattle

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having spent many years in Texas, I have witnessed several times how cattle on the plains in Texas suffer indescribably from heat and drought in summer, and, while they only actually freeze to death once in perhaps three or four years, yet suffer every winter with many losses.

Is it not possible to interest someone in the comfort of the patient animals? Where are the humane societies in these localities? Surely sheds could be built that would provide at least some shelter.

(MRS.) C. W. MCPHERSON

Marshfield, Ore.

The Wide Horizon

Rhymes to the Rescue

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

HAPPILY, the justly celebrated D'Oyly Carte Company is bringing W. S. Gilbert's balloon-pricking satires to Washington this week.

Otherwise, the combination of the Supreme Court decision, President Roosevelt's herculean labors with Congress over the relief bill, Senator Huey P. Long's varied and amazing achievements, Administration troubles with the A. F. of L., the extension of NRA, and a score of other portentous events would lower the clouds all too heavily around us. As it is, Gilbert's wit and Sullivan's music will just about keep Washington going.

For what could be more appropriate to the Supreme Court's decision than Trial by Jury, or the distinguished Lord Chancellor out of "Iolanthe"? The crowds in the Supreme Court chamber could sing:

> Hark! The hour of one is sounding,
> Hearts with anxious fears rebounding,
> Hail of Justice crowds surrounding,
> Breathing hope and fear.

And, when Mr. Chief Justice Hughes rises to deliver the decision, who could fail to imagine him intoning:

> The Law is the true embodiment
> Of everything that's excellent,
> It has no kind of fault or flaw,
> And I, my friends, embody the law,
> The Constitutional Guardian, I.

And, at "The Gondoliers," on this very Monday evening, some may find a topical allusion to the only member of the United States Senate who has a personal bodyguard, when the Duke sings:

> In enterprise of martial kind,
> When there was any fighting,
> He led his regiment from behind,
> He found it less exciting.
> But when away his regiment ran,
> His place was at the fore, O!
> That celebrated, cultivated, underrated
> nobleman,
> The Duke of Plaza Toro.

Of course, the immediate future of Washington events turns on the Supreme Court decision. The President's difficulties with Congress really spring in appreciable measure from the golden sword which has been hanging over the New Deal's head. With the decision out of the way, favorable or unfavorable, the uneasy lassitude of recent weeks can be shaken off.

* * *

But although the President's chances are good for getting the important part of his legislative program through in the end, it will be after a long and weary struggle. The present troubles with Congress, so soon after an unprecedented electoral triumph, may seem paradoxical. Actually, the explanation is simple. The legislative program is not strictly political, and divisions cannot be taken on party lines alone. Most of the issues are economic, and the towering Democratic majorities are of only secondary importance. For some Democrats are conservative on these economic and financial issues, others are more radical than the President. The Progressive Republicans, who formerly supported Mr. Roosevelt, are in opposition on many of these items.

As a consequence of this situation, the congressional output to date has been amazingly small for a Roosevelt Congress. A month and a half has gone by. The Hoover-created RFC has been extended, the routine Independent Offices Appropriation bill passed, and the baby bond bill carried. The President has been defeated on the World Court.

Still ahead are the vital legislative hurdles: the work-relief bill, the banking bill, the social security bill. Other "must" legislation, like the bills to taper-off holding companies and the transportation-unification bills, make up a long list. More difficult still will be the congressional tussle over the bonus, over the Townsend plan, and over labor legislation.

Take as an illustration of political inconsistency the "prevailing wage" amendment to the work-relief bill. If any statement in the President's message on relief last month met with national approval it was his pledge not to pay wages so high as to attract employed persons onto the work relief rolls. The prevailing wage amendment would nullify this pledge.

* * *

Moreover, in all parts of the country there have been for over a year bitter complaints about the high wages paid for CWA and FERA work. It was the theme song of the Republican opposition and in the South it has been the chief plank of critics like Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia. The claim has been that ordinary unskilled labor could no longer be hired for legitimate work because of the greater attractions of "going on relief."

Yet, it is entirely possible that the nullifying "prevailing wage" amendment, sponsored by a Democratic Senator, will be passed by the Senate. Indeed, the Republican leader, Senator McNary, who often supports the Administration, says that not more than two or three Republicans will vote against the amendment. A. F. of L. leaders are openly confident of carrying it in the Senate.

Such a vote would be based on three factors: Predominantly, there would be political revenge; second, the lobby power of the A. F. of L.; third, the sincere conviction of progressives that high relief wages are better. But it would be hard to say that all but two or three Republicans sincerely believe high relief pay to be preferred to a low and hence not attractive wage.

All of which explains why President Roosevelt sank grumpily in his chair at his latest press conference, and tartly requested correspondents not to question him on pending legislation.